NANTUNGCHOW

The Model City of China"

Located on the north bank of the Great Yangtsze River, 100 miles from Shanghai in the heart of the fertile Yangtsze River valley.

Population of city
150,000

Population of district
1,500,000

Some of the outstanding features of Nantungchow and the Nantungchow district are:

1—Center of the great "Tungchow" cotton district, the best grade of cotton in China Production more than 1,000,000 bales annually.

2—More than fifty miles of modern roads, much of which is now being rock-surfaced

3—Cotton and Sericulture Experiment stations and schools of instruction.

4—Modern agricultural college with 126 students who do practical work under supervision of foreign-trained teachers.

5—334 separate schools with more than 20,000 students.

6—Two modern cotton mills with 60,000 spindles, 500 looms and 3,000 operators.

7—Modern cotton-seed oil mill which provides a surplus for export.

8—Five modern banks and eight native style banks.

9—One match factory, one flour mill, one silk filature, one iron foundry, one electric light plant and a direct steamer line to Shanghai and other points.

10—Modern office building in Shanghai with modern banking facilities.

11—Maintains the "Nantoon" Chinese embroidery, lace and needlework shop Fifth Avenue, New York City.

New enterprises for the district include hundreds of miles of new roads, the total expenditure for this purpose being in excess of $300,000; seven new cotton mills; new electric light and power plant; coal mine development to supply the industries of the district; an extensive reclamation project to reclaim thousands of acres of land from the overflow of the Yangtsze River.

Visitors are always welcome at Nantungchow. There are two comfortable hotels. Lang-shan Mountain, one of the five sacred mountains in the district, is a beauty spot almost impossible of description. There are hundreds of interesting temples and shrines and a beautiful pagoda gives a view of the district unexcelled in the Orient.

Nantungchow may be reached by the following steamers of the Da Dah Steamship Company, 169 Da Dah Lee, Chinese Bund:

S. S. Da Wo
S. S. Da Deh —Leave Shanghai every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

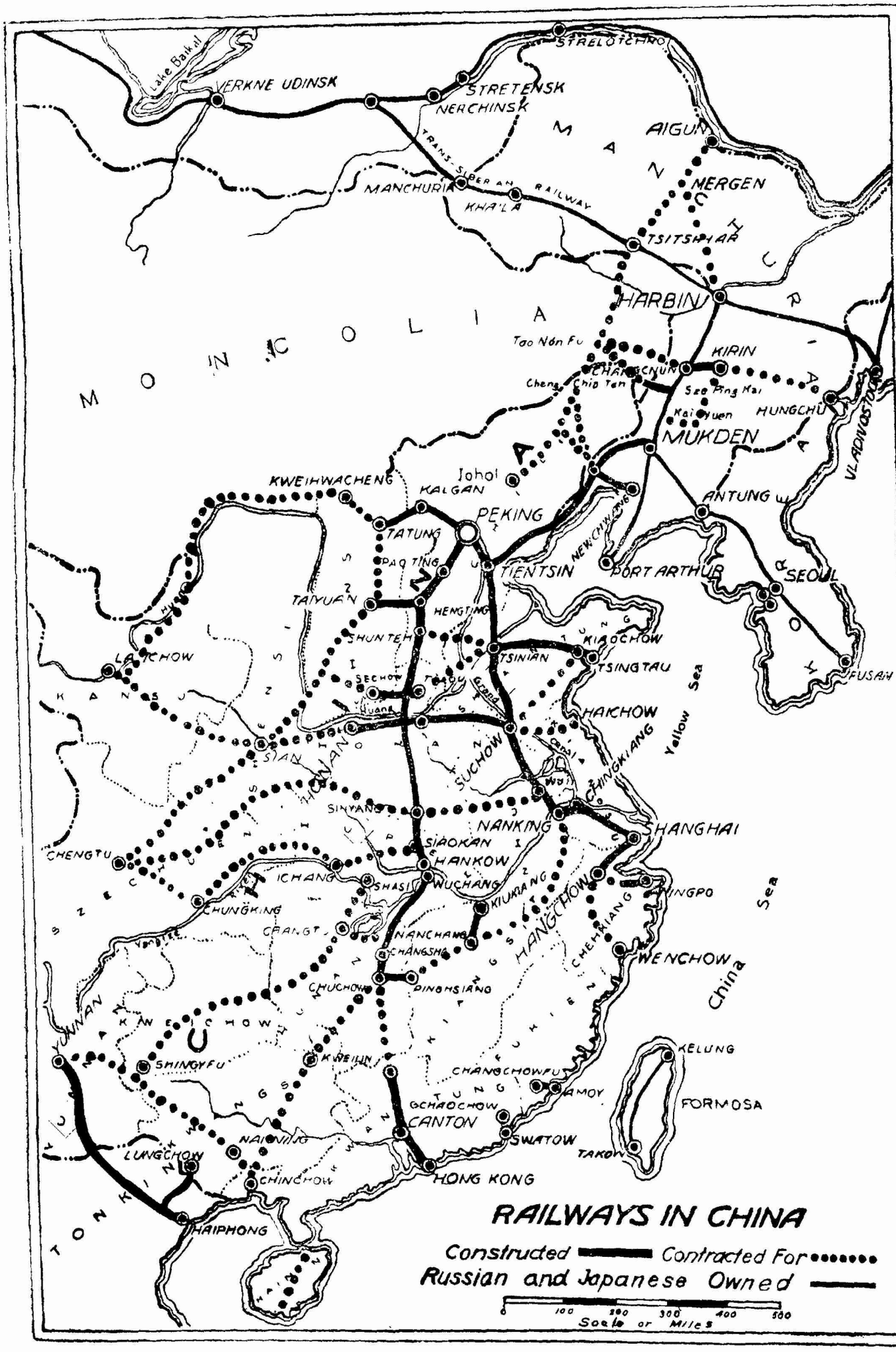
S. S. Da Sung
S. S. Da Chi —Leave Shanghai every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

These boats sail every night at 11 o'clock, with the exception of Sunday.

Persons desiring further information regarding Nantungchow or the Nantungchow district are requested to address—

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Nantungchow, Kiangsu Province,
CHINA

15-427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SWATOW
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LUNGCHOW
HONG KONG
CHINCHOW
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TONKIN
RAILWAYS IN CHINA
Constructed
Contracted For
Russian and Japanese Owned
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Scale of Miles

MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME XV　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22ND, 1921　　NUMBER 8

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MANCHURIA HAS ALWAYS been of interest to the American man and the American government. This interest was shown in the attitude of John Hay, when he was Secretary of State, toward Russian ambitions in Manchuria and Russian encroachments upon Chinese sovereignty. It was shown in the support American public opinion gave Japan in her war with Russia, for the Americans of the time believed that the wrongs of China had appealed to the Japanese as they had to the Americans themselves. Manchuria is the part of China across which Mr. E. H. Harriman undertook to carry his around-the-world transportation line. Manchuria is the part of China in which Mr. Knox, then Secretary of State, tried in 1909 to secure the "neutralization" of the railways. America has from the beginning maintained that Manchuria rightly and properly belongs to China, and during the early part of this month she showed the continuance of this attitude by notifying Japan for the second time that the United States has withdrawn recognition of the right of the Japanese to examine American passports along the South Manchurian Railway. This recognition was recorded as a war measure and the American contention that war measures no longer apply is reasonable enough. It is understood that the examination of British and French passports by Japanese officials in this part of Chinese territory is still permitted, and it is hoped that this permission will soon be withdrawn. No good is accomplished by the continuation of this passport examination. Previous experience ought to have demonstrated to the governments of Europe and America that persistent assertion of legal rights in Manchuria is the only means of keeping these rights from being unaccountably forgotten. American interest in Manchuria may seem an unnecessary precaution when both

Japan and China have, within the past year, become members of the League of Nations, for Article 10 of the League Covenant is a plain obligation upon all members of the League to respect and preserve each other's territorial integrity. Legal obligations, however, have a way of disappearing before opportunities for territorial expansion. Imperialistic ambitions do strange things to plain promises, a fact to which Shantung still bears eloquent testimony.

THE ACTIVITIES OF the military government of Hupeh and its officials provide further proof, if more were needed, of the fact that it is China's business men who are paying for the provincial governments that misgovern. Such news items as the following are eloquent, and there are others of a similar nature: "To satisfy the demand of General Wang Chuan-yuan, Military Governor of Wuchang, and to keep his troops from running rampant in Hupeh, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Hankow, the Hankow Land-owners' Association, and the Chinese bankers of Hankow are making efforts to raise $300,000 before the Chinese New Year. The Wuchang Chamber of Commerce has already promised to loan $200,000 to Tuchun Wang. The city of Shasi and district have been spared the disturbances consequent on mutiny of the soldiers by the Chamber of Commerce having raised $80,000 to enable General Wang Yu-ching to pay his troops." These news items are so plain that they leave no room for speculation except on this point as to how long the business men of China will tolerate this paying for useless protection at high prices. Further attacks upon government by military domination are to be found in a telegram sent to President Hsu Shih-chang by the Sixth National Educational Conference which closed its meeting in Shanghai some weeks ago. The text follows: "It is now the ninth year of the Chinese Republic, yet the educational program, which forms the foundation of the nation, is still not carried out. The cause of this delay is the usurpation of power by the militarists, who make it impossible for the people to manage their own business. The real governing power is now in the hands of the militarists, and the educational funds are absorbed by military necessities. Wherever a body of soldiers pass through, only devastation remains behind. It makes one's heart ache to think of it.

"LAST year when the conference was held in Shansi, a petition was sent to the government urging the reduction of the troops and the use of the funds for educational purposes. Later, the government issued a mandate to that effect. Now one whole year has elapsed, but the size of the army is as great as ever and the needed funds are still appropriated for military expenses. The militarists have greatly interfered with civil administration, with the result that internal troubles are worse than ever before. This makes the people of the entire country take a stand for the elimination of the tuchunate. So long as the militarists are not stripped of their power, the hope for educational progress is doomed." The telegram proceeds to make definite suggestions for the removal of military officials. It shows what the educators of the country think of the present system of military government. During the week reports in *The China Press* portray the sufferings of another group of people, the ordinary farmers. In one district of Western Hupeh the farming population rose against the illegal and unreasonable exactions of a useless soldiery and gave the troops a stiff fight. When military forces are so shameless and so merciless as to cause the long-suffering Chinese countryfolk to oppose them armed with no better weapons than the forks and hoes with which they work, that is evidence in itself of an absolutely intolerable situation. China suffers from a plague of soldiers. They prey upon the business men and chambers of commerce; their leaders turn to their own uses the sums of money that are sadly needed for the schools of the country; they are so boundless in their exactions that even the patient people rise against them. To the observer it seems that if the spirit of these farming people could be united to the influence and power of the educators and business men something might be done to bring the soldiery of China under the control of civil authority.

IN TWO YEARS two thousand Chinese students, according to an announcement of the Ministry of Education, have gone to France to pursue a higher education of a technical nature. The majority of them are poor and have to work their way through college, and are ill-equipped for taking advanced courses in the French institutions of learning. They are consequently huddled together in a university at Lyon specially organized for them. Many of these students are unable to find work for their support and those who are working have no time to spare for preparation of their lessons. All of them are beginning to realize that they are in an extremely embarrassing situation. Their dream of going to a land where there is plenty of work for them to do in return for a Western education and where they will have much time to study has been shattered, and they regret having gone there so readily. If they can secure passage back to China, many of them would be glad to do so, but they have no money to satisfy their wish On the other hand, students at home envy their luck and consider themselves as highly fortunate if they are able to get

even third class accomodations on out-going steamers for France. The number of them bound for that country is thus continuously growing. The Chinese-French Society, organized by such distinguished persons as Tsai Yuan-pei, Chancellor of the Peking Government University, and M. Painleve, former Prime Minister of France, is being taxed its capacity to the extreme in attempting to look after all the Chinese young men who have repaired to France for higher education. It does not find it difficult to dispose of those students who have money to support themselves while in school, but the students who want to trade their work for an education present a hard problem. The society has now been forced to announce in the name of the Ministry of Education in the *Government Gazette* and in the press to the effect that two or three hundred of the students in France have not yet been provided with work, that it is extremely hard to secure educational facilities for selfsupporting students and that no more should proceed to that country for the time being. This, in brief, summarizes the movement of Chinese students to France for study.

THE movement is by no means a success. Instead of increasing friendly relations between France and China, it may injure them unless provisions are quickly made to take care of the stranded students now in the former country. A number of students, who have recently returned to China, bring with them any thing but good news about their colleagues whose dissatisfaction has been given vaunt in the press. It appears that the promoters of the movement have relaxed their efforts and are showing less interest in extending French educational influences through these youths in China. The students are dissatisfied with them, with the society they have founded, and especially with the Ministry of Education, which should have made a study of the conditions in France before permitting the wholesale emmigration of students to that country. From the beginning of the movement, the Chinese-French Society showed its recklessness by inviting students in any number to proceed to France to study and to work through advertisements before it was sure of its ability of accomodating all of them. The mistake which the Ministry of Education made was that it did not require the society to make provisions for the students in France first and then to secure a requisite number to take advantage of them. It is true that many of the students going to France are self-supporting, but nevertheless they should be subject to an official inquiry as to their fitness for studying abroad. Many of the students at present in France are poorly equipped for high learning and fail to impress Westerners favorably. The Ministry of Education requires as its head a man who has business sense and who is not easily carried away by emotion or a popular movement. Bolshevik Russia is forging ahead educationally, but China, since the establishment of the Republic, has not yet had a national educational policy and has not yet made a conscientious attempt to carry one out. What the Educational Ministry does is to follow the popular fad as, is clearly shown in its attitude towards the students moving Franceward.

THE DECISION, RECENTLY reached, of the Ministry of the Interior to prohibit the issue of lottery tickets in China for so-called benevolent purposes should be welcomed by all who have been trying hard to remove this vice. News from Peking states that beginning with next month the sale of all kinds of lottery tickets, irrespective of the purposes for which they were nominally issued and regardless of the influential persons behind them, with the exception of the prize tickets to raise funds to relieve the famine in North China, will be considered as criminal and punishable by law. In carrying out this reform the Ministry of the Interior has requested the cooperation of the Ministry of Communications, which is now forthcoming. The post offices will be ordered to refuse the transmission of such prize tickets as the sale of them is forbidden. Pending the promulgation of a set of laws for their punishment, those who violate the order of the government will be punished in accordance with the law dealing with the smuggling of opium. The realization of the fact that the lottery business not only does not benefit the public but positively injures the people and that it is another form of gambling, it is said, has prompted the Ministry of the Interior to come to the foregoing decision. So far so good. But to allow the continual sale of prize tickets for famine relief purposes is decidedly unwise. It causes the people to be skeptical about the sincerity and genuineness of the desire of the Ministry of the Interior to do away with the evil, which will remain as long as even one kind of lottery tickets is on sale. If all prize tickets are injurious to the people, the famine relief tickets cannot be less harmful. Then why should they be exempt from the porhibition? The only answer possible is that the Ministry of the Interior wants to monopolize the lottery field itself.

TO lend color to this charge, the government is said to have approached the authorities of the French Concession at Shanghai for permission to establish a branch of the government lottery bureau which it intends to create. That the French authorities will not grant such a request is, of course, a foregone conclusion. But what is behind the request should be of

common interest. As Director-general of Famine Relief, Chang Chih-tan, Minister of the Interior, is naturally anxious to make the famine relief lottery a success. As there are many other kinds of prize tickets on the market, the famine relief ones find it difficult if not impossible to succeed. The best plan of dealing with the situation was to prohibit the sale of all the other tickets. That is the way in which the men in the street explain why the Ministry of the Interior has decided to permit the sale of famine relief tickets. In such circumstances, to disarm the public criticism and suspicion, the Ministry concerned should stop the sale of all kinds of lottery tickets and make no discrimination whatsoever. Unless it does so, its order will have little or no effect, and will possibly call forth much derision from the public, both foreign and Chinese. It will be a great pity that personal interests should prevent the elimination of an evil which is as disastrous in the process of time as say opium or morphia. A large number of the laboring classes according to the chairman of the Committee of the Associated Merchants Club, which met in the French Concession of Shanghai a few weeks ago, have already suffered much from the lottery, and at present, out of one hundred poor families, seventy depended upon their luck to make a living or were attempting to get rich quick through the purchase of lottery tickets. The chairman stated that there are more than ten kinds of lottery organizations at Shanghai, which are issuing a large number of prize tickets under the pretext of raising funds for benevolent purposes. It is understood that the Associated Merchants Club has called the attention of the Civil Governor of Kiangsu to the existence of the vice and requested him to issue an order to prohibit lotteries at Shanghai and to close these ten organizations. Organizations having public welfare as one of their objects are also moving against the lottery, which will not be able to live long if the government will sincerely cooperate. This question has also discussed in our issue of December 4, and it is hoped that before another editorial is written thereon, the vice will be completed eliminated from Chinese society.

Chinese Bankers Suggest Financial Reforms

BY CHANG CHIA-NGAU
(Vice-Governor of the Bank of China)

THE memorandum on Chinese financial reforms submitted by the first conference of the Chinese bankers' associations of Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hangchow, Tsinanfu, Pengpu and Shanghai, held at Shanghai at the beginning of December 1920, is receiving the close attention of the government. It indicates the interest of bankers in their national affairs, the recent growth of their strength and influence, their recognition of the principle of cooperation and their determination to awaken the government by concerted action to the necessity of formulating and carrying out a definite financial policy.

Six years ago, there were only a few Chinese banks in China which were managed according to the modern banking methods. In the last three years, their number has considerably increased. The year of 1919, however, witnessed a phenomenal increase of the number of banks in this country. Information in my possession shows that about forty modern Chinese banks of recognized standing are doing business today. Seven or eight of them have been founded by overseas Chinese. More banks will be established in the provinces when the commercial communities attach a greater importance to banks which are run along up-to-date lines.

Nothing can be more natural than the desire of Chinese bankers to cooperate with each other and form associations for mutual assistance when they found that the number of modern banking institutions is increasing so rapidly. The Shanghai Bankers' Association was consequently organized, and bankers in Tientsin, Peking, Hankow. Pengpu, Tsinan, and Hangchow followed suit by the establishment of their associations. Undoubtedly the present critical situation in the country, which makes it necessary for them to form unions for self-protection, has been a factor in driving Chinese bankers together.

An additional incentive for the bankers to cooperate is the realization of the importance of the part they are playing in national affairs. The financial assistance which the Chinese banks have given to the government in the last few years has been considerable. Take the issue of domestic loans as an instance. Over one hundred million dollars worth of internal loans have been floated with their help. To enable the government to function properly without foreign money in 1919 and 1920, the Chinese banks advanced short term loans of about thirty million dollars.

Despite the financial assistance of the Chinese bankers, and contrary to all expectations, the government has made no effort to put into effect various reforms with the result that there is great disorder in the matter of finances as well as that of currency. Unless the bankers come to their senses at once, a critical situation will be precipitated and the financial problems will assume a more serious form. Without doubt, if loans are still made to the government recklessly, the time will come when both the bankers and the government will find it too late to save themselves from insolvency. While there is yet time, the bankers should make known their determination to save the nation from bankruptcy and should repeatedly urge the government to introduce financial reforms immediately.

The suggestions of the conference of the bankers' associations of all the important cities embodied in the memorandum to the government are not only approved by the Bank of China but they also have found in the bank a staunch supporter. The memorandum translated into English reads:

"I. To readjust finances without delay:

"As the wealth of the people is limited and the resources of the country are not inexhaustible, finances should be readjusted so that disbursements do not exceed receipts. Ever since the establishment of the Republic, the expenditure of the country has been steadily increasing, especially in the item of military expenses. In the second year of the Republic (1913), the government paid only one million odd dollars in one month tor this item, but recently the sum has increased to more than seven

millions, and yet this amount does not include extraordinary expenditure. On the other hand, mutinies are more frequent than before, extra funds are required for the consolation and disbandment of troops, and an arrears of over thirty-seven millions is outstanding. The two comparatively large sources of revenue of the government, namely, the Maritime Customs and Salt Revenue surpluses, upon which the government treasury chiefly relies, have already been hypothecated for one year ahead. The financial authorities depend first upon foreign loans; then upon internal loans; and finally, when no security is available, upon treasury bonds and the unissued First Year Loan bonds, which are issued without restriction at very low prices until the government's entire credit has been lost. This gives rise to the desire of the intelligent classes for the immediate disbandment of superfluous troops.

"There was no better opportunity to cut down the number of soldiers than after the dissension of last May when the defeated troops were scattered. But, whilst the defeated troops were compelled to give up their arms, fresh troops were recruited to convert brigades into divisions.

"It is stated that there are five divisions of Chihli troops belonging to the government and also two divisions and five brigades of Fengtien troops. To finance these alone, requires more funds than the government can afford not to mention other troops under the government's direct control, which necessitates an expenditure of more than five million dollars per month. It appears that government is openly declaring its desire to reduce the troops, but actually it is doing the reverse.

"Mutinies, slaughters, and other war calamities throughout the country continously cause damage to the people and will probably not cease until every piece of property is destroyed or taken from them. Such circumstances call for immediate action by the government to reduce the number of troops. With the exception of a certain number of soldiers and police, which are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of peace and order, not a single soldier should be allowed to remain. The government would then need only $2,000,000 per month for all military and administrative expenses. The troops in the different provinces should, in the meantime, be gradually disbanded. Unless this is done, the income and expenditure of the government can never balance. If the government and the provincial authorities fail to take immediate steps towards this end, the banks should, as a means of self-protection, declare that no institutions within the sphere of the bankers' associations will invest money in any kind of loans for unproductive works.

"2. To readjust all the internal loans:

"The internal loans issued since the establishment of the Republic may be enumerated as follows:—

First Year National Loan	$120,000,000
Third Year National Loan	24,900,000
Fourth Year National Loan	25,000,000
Fifth Year National Loan	7,700,000
Seventh Year Loan and short term loans	79,000,000
Eighth Year National Loan	19,000,000
8percent Military Requirement Loan	5,700,000
Ninth Year Financial Reorganization Loan	47,000,000
Total Bond face value over	$300,000,000

"On an average, these loan bonds are worth about $150,000,000 in cash in the market, and this amount has been entirely supplied by the people. If it had been foreign capital, one does not know how much of national independence would have been lost through such borrowings. During the endless troubles, which have been experienced in the last few years, the government has yet been able to raise great sums. Then who would venture to say that the people of our country have no available capital? Had the government enjoyed a better credit the result would have been much better.

"To the people's disappointment, the redemption of the 8 percent Military Requirement Loan has been postponed for more than two years. For the redemption of the Third Year Loan, which was secured by the surplus revenue of the Peking-Hankow Railway, and the Fourth Year Loan, which was secured by the revenue of the Native Customs of the Revenue Bureau of Kalgan, and the Likin Bureau of Shansi, the Ministry of Finance ordered that the revenue of Native Customs ($7,000,000) be handed over to the Inspectorate-General of Customs. But this revenue was seized by the different Tuchuns and only about a million dollars was available. Finally, the Inspector-General of Customs suggested using the customs surplus, and the people are at last a little easier in their minds.

"As to the Fifth Year Loan, this should be secured by the wine and tobacco revenue. This security has, however, already been hypothecated for other purposes. The Seventh Year Short Term Loan is comparatively reliable on account of it being secured by the deferred Boxer Indemnity. The Seventh Year Long Term Loan is doubtful, for no fixed revenue has yet been designated for the payment of interest, not to mention the amortization of the capital, which, however, is not yet due. There is nothing more uncertain than the Eighth Year and the First Year loans. The credit of the latter has fallen to such a degree that a crisis is created whenever payment of interest is made; and the people look upon the payment of this interest as a unexpected return.

"It may thus be seen that, with the exception of the Seventh Year Short Term Loan and the Third and Fourth Year Loans, all other internal loans have hopelessly depreciated. Since the government does not give proper consideration to the internal loans, who in the country will risk his hard earned capital in such investments? The government must quickly adjust these loans or else there is hope for it to enjoy further the credit of the people.

"The first step should be to suspend further issues of the First Year and Eighth Year Loans, and hand the total amount of Customs surplus and native customs revenue to the Inspector General of Customs for the readjustment of the different outstanding loans. No other loan should be issued without previously allocating a source of revenue for due redemption.

"3. To stabilize the monetary system without delay:

"Numerous plans have been made for the reform of the monetary system and yet it is now more confused than it was during the Ching Dynasty. As an instance, take the case of bank notes:—

"In October of the fourth year of the Republic (1915), regulations governing the issue of bank notes were promulgated. The banks issuing notes by certain special arrangements, were at the expiration of the period of such special arrangements, to redeem all their notes. The banks not under this category but also issuing notes were gradually to redeem them within periods fixed by the Ministry of Finance, and no non-issuing bank was to be allowed to issue bank notes. The spirit of these regulations was excellent; and yet during the past three years all

jointly organized foreign-Chinese banks have been granted the right of issuing notes, not to mention a few other banks having connections with the government. Bank notes are, therefore, flooding the market, and notwithstanding the fear and suspicion created no measure has been taken by the government to deal with this problem, not even a proper inspection and supervision of the issuing banks is attempted. Unrestricted bank note issues are therefore inevitable, and the money market is consequently deranged. Whenever a run occurs on a bank, its effect is felt throughout the whole country.

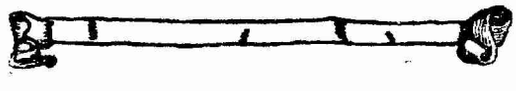
"With regard to the repeated requests of the people and also the foreign chambers of commerce for restricting the minting of copper coins, the government has promised to stop further issues from the mints. On the other hand, owing to lack of funds, raw copper has been bought on credit from foreign merchants and transported secretly to the mints of Nanking and Wuchang for making copper coins and the profit therefrom has given funds for administrative expenses. The provinces naturally imitated the government, and the copper mints, which were ordered to be closed, have resumed their work. It is even rumored that the Tientsin mint has been hypothecated for a foreign loan in order to make copper coins and issue copper notes, and the authorities are alleged to have acquiesced in this matter. If such is the case, the rights of readjusting the monetary system will eventually fall into the hands of foreigners.

"It is hoped that the government will quickly organize a bank note system, stop making copper coins, fix regulations for the coinage of silver and subsidiary coins, and establish the proposed Shanghai mint so that the right of coinage can be centralized and controlled.

"The above-mentioned three plans, though common and simple, are the only means of saving the present situation. If the government treats these suggestions as a scrap of paper the people will refuse to allow the use of their limited source of capital to pay meaningless military expenses. If the government still tries to raise domestic loans to relieve the situation, failure will be certain. On the other hand, the banks, to protect their business, cannot but make it known to the public as to the kind of loans they will float or refuse to float. If the banks are not willing to take up any loan proposition, no merchants will dare do so. The confusion of the currency system seriously concerns the financial class. The banks, for the sake of self-protection, may be forced to resort to other means to wake up the government. In that case, it will be impossible for the government to secure money from them.

"The bankers further add that foreign loans have a tremendous effect upon the finances of the country. Though it is recognized that in the building up of industries and the carrying out of reforms the foreign loans are indispensable, the government shall not in the least disregard the financial interests of the nation, and shall not get such foreign loans as give temporary relief but lead the nation to final destruction. We, therefore, request that the Chinese bankers be allowed to take part in the discussion of advantages and disadvantages of any financial question of importance which concerns the nation before the government comes to any decision."

Peking, January 15, 1921.



Will There Be an Election?

BY UPTON CLOSE

THIS may seem rather a fatuous question to ask in view of the presidential mandate for a parliamentary reelection, issued the latter part of October in connection with the mandate announcing the allegiance of Lu Yung-ting's Kwangsi military government to Peking. Nevertheless, it constitutes the subject of much political speculation and discussion in the capital, the people of whom, on the whole, view skeptically the elections promulgated to take place the coming April and May.

It is freely predicted in many quarters, particularly those of the *Yenchiu Hsi* (which is the old *Chinputang* or "Progress Party" of Liang Chi-chao and Wang Ta-hsieh under the new name of the "Investigation Group") that the parliamentary elections called by the President will never come off. Reports from the provinces show hostility in some and indifference in others. The various political cliques appear to be hindered by lack of funds from making capital of the elections and the flurry of activity shown seems to be dying down.

The President finds that his reelection mandate has undermined his own position, while Premier Chin's Shantung clique (Chin, Pan Fu, & Co.) is coming to realize that the re-election policy, while it is making its promoters no end of trouble, is neither bringing success to their plans nor does it give promise of working to their advantage in the future. Even the "opposition" party,—the *Chiao-tung* or Communications clique of Liang Shih-yi and Yeh Kung-chow, which appeared to regard the elections as such a precious opportunity and set to work with such enterprise to lay plans for capturing them by purchase,—has evidenced a sudden slump of interest in the matter, and has recalled most of its electioneering agents from the provincial capitals and port cities.

The motives actuating the promulgation of the re-election mandate are now no longer operative. The Premier, who was responsible, and in this matter really had the willing backing of the President, hoped, by such a coup, first to expedite the reunification of the country, and second, to liquidate the Anfu Parliament, which, quorumless, and unable to give the legislative sanction necessary to make the present Cabinet legally substantive instead of "acting", hangs like a stone about the government's neck. Now, long before the election date, it seems certain that the new elections, although the government has "played up" to the Constitutionalists in expressly stipulating that they must be conducted according to the regulations of the provisional constitution, will contribute nothing toward the reunification of the country. Instead of relieving the country of the present Parliament, which the government had hoped to get rid of without incurring the odium of a "Yuan Shih-kai" mandate for the dissolution of a representative body, the election mandate has only succeeded in causing the non-Anfu M. P.'s to unite with the Anfu M. P.'s in opposition to the government, an opposition which the Southern irreconcilables are losing no opportunity to exploit.

These M. P.'s have lost no time in bringing to the attention of the public, much to the discomfiture of the President, that unless the Parliament which they compose is illegal, the govornment has no right to call parliamentary elections without first providing for the termination of the present legislative body, but that if on the other hand, the alternative of its illegality be adhered to, then President Hsu, who

holds office by virtue of its choice, does so illegally. Thus the government, in endeavoring to ignore the M. P, s, has placed itself in a false position. The explanation offered by the Premier, that, having failed to produce a quorum for many months, the Parliament may now be considered non-existant, fails in force because of its lack of constitutional sanction.

When the election mandate was unexpectedly promulgated, the Chiaotung clique, which by reason of its control of the Ministry of Communications (the only real revenue-producing department of the government at the present time) and its influence which, however, is rather uncertain, over the Minister of Finance, Chow Tzu-chi, comprises the wealthiest, if not the predominant section of the government coalition, laid elaborate and expensive plans to pack the new Parliament with its own men, as the Anfus had done in the preceding Parliament. The value of Parliament to any clique is principally confined, of course, to its use as an instrument in the election of the president and vice-president. The Premier's faction made a feeble effort to compete with the Chiaotung party in the electioneering, and the President, with an eye to his own position, backed this effort. A rivalry arose, principally over the control of the propaganda organs of Tientsin and Peking, and for a time a most aggressive campaign to get hold of the press, Chinese and English language, through the purchase and subsidizing of news agencies and newspapers, was carried out. As usual, both sides made the error of placing more importance on the English language papers, with their very limited circulation, than on the incomparably more widely read vernacular papers. One of the English language newspapers of the capital was bought by the Chiaotung people (in the name of President Hsu and as a personal chattel) only a few days before the Premier found, to his disappointment, that he was too late to bid. A new Chinese news service in English was begun by the same party.

Rumors of campaign activities on the part of General Chang Tso-lin were also heard, but within the past few days all these efforts appear to have died down. They may revive, of course, but in the stress of passing the New Year, all parties, even the Chiaotung with its lucrative posts, have felt their financial inability to maintain the campaign. Electors sell high, being compelled to make a considerable outlay to obtain the electorial privilege, which they expect to realize on with handsome profit. It is estimated that to assure a plurality in the Parliament for any one party a minimum of seven million dollars in campaign funds is needed. Discouraged by the absconding of several of its agents with campaign funds, the failure to secure unequivocal backing from the Chihli militarists, and the superior indifference of the Fengtien overlord, who, it is well understood, is in a position to upset the results of a most laborious and expensive campaign on the part of any clique which has not powerful military backing, the party of Liang Shih-yi appears to have given up the campaigh as a poor investment. The Premier and President appear to have lost their keenness for the election to as great an extent as their Chiaotung rivals, and will undoubtedly be glad to extricate themselves by some face-saving pretext. The proposal is now on foot to retain the undispersed and "loyal" (that is, the non-Anfu) members of the last Parliament and decree elections only for the vacancies caused by the Anfu M. P.'s who dare not show their faces. The plan is considered not altogether safe nor satisfactory inasmuch as the menace of the intrigues of the unsalvaged M. P.'s and their cooperation with the South will still remain, and a change in the political complexion may at any time put them in a position to demand equal consideration with their non-Anfu peers.

Meanwhile, the rivalry between the militarists of Chihli and Fengtien converges daily toward a definite issue. Persons in the council of General Chang Tso-lin state that the Manchurian chieftain is decided to either place Tsao Kun in the President's chair, where, like Feng Kuo-chang, he will be shorn of his power in exchange for an empty honor, or directly challenge him to arms before the summer opens. General Wu Pei-fu is known to be determined that his chief Tsao shall not be bought through an appeal to his vanity, and is training his student army for the anticipated eventuality.

It is predicted here by some of the wisest old observers of political psychology that a mandate ordering the postponement of the elections, on the pretext of China's many calamities, will appear before many days, and that, before the arrival of the postponed date, the resort to arms by the rival chieftains of the North will make the election a defunct and forgotten issue.

Road Building in China

BY DR. C. T. WANG

China's Plenipotentiary at Paris Peace Conference

THE history of China brings out, probably more than any other one fact, that her development and progress has always been arrested by lack of unity. She can boast of a great civilization—one which ten centuries ago made her the most civilized nation on earth—and a people from whom some of the worlds most important inventions such as the compass, porcelain, gunpowder, and printing, known many centuries ago, have come. She has practised all the industrial arts whose objects are to feed, clothe, and educate mankind and has maintained the largest population ever united under one rule. Her cities and capitals rival in numbers the greatest centers of any age and she has covered her portion of the earth with towns and villages.

But China has not continued her progress. She has gone backward and this because her people have been divided and have not had an adequate system of communications. In each province a set of customs, a distinct type of person, even a separate language has grown up. With this condition present it is impossible to maintain a national consciousness. Commerce, which can alone insure the place of a nation among the others of the world, is held back because of the difficulty in getting produce out of the interior and the slowness of methods of transportation.

True, China is well-cut by navigable rivers and canals, but too much is made of these natural routes. Many of the canals have silted up so that it is impossible for the largest junks to move in them and they can only be cleaned out and repaired at a great expense. There are vast areas of territory untouched by canals and even where there are canals, the districts are stationary and can never be anything else. Grain must be brought to them over land and commodities must be taken to the interior in the same way. Along with China's great civilization, she has kept her ancient primitive modes of travel so that it is said that here more primitive methods of transportation are generally used than in any other

country of the world not excepting India. The traveler may be conveyed by sedan chair, cart, wheelbarrow, mule litter, camel, ricksha, or horse. Commodities are carried to a surprising extent by human beings, and by pack animals. Whenever they are transported by vehicle, it is by wheelbarrow, or primitive cart drawn by mules, camels, oxen, or small horses.

Now that China is slowly opening to the outside world, she is gradually awakening to a sense of the necessity for speed. She wants a market for her rice and camphor, her silk and earthenware, cotton, tea, and sugar. And with the trade of the world unsettled and markets changing, purchasers hesitate to buy from an interior which cannot promise quick delivery.

These are some of the reasons why China needs good roads. Every person who has travelled in China knows why the nation needs them from his particular viewpoint. There is no one who would not be benefitted directly or indirectly by a system of good roads branching throughout the country and connecting her cities one with another. They will bring the country together economically, educationally, governmentally, commercially, and nationally. Educationally, because roads are among the best means of bringing knowledge to the people. Governmentally, because the administration of laws could be more efficient and life would be made more safe. Commerce and industry would benefit to an unlimited extent. A glimpse only of the possibilities in that regard has been given. Good roads, probably, will more than any other thing work to bring the people together, making them know one another better, and thus aiding in the development of a national spirit.

As a system of communications, it is more feasible to develop the roads of China than her railroads or canals. Railroads consume large amounts of capital and involve international questions. Canals and rivers can develop higher efficiency because they must always be stationary. They can continue to function as they are now but they have reached the height of their service rendering power. Roads can be built with the least expense of all, they can go everywhere, and their service begins the moment they are completed With even the modes of travel used now by the Chinese, much greater speed can be attained on good roads than on the tracks or paths being used at present

From time to time, various movements have been on foot toward the betterment of the conditions of communications but these have been either a contingency of the moment, such as the roads which have been built to aid in famine or flood relief work, or else they have not been attended by a vigorous campaign and have died from mere lack of vitality.

The good roads committee which has been appointed by the Pan-Pacific Association proposes to carry the movement to practical accomplishments by conducting an organized and constructive campaign. This will be done by first building two roads, one between Shanghai and Nanking and the other between Shanghai and Hangchow; second, by conducting a publicity campaign for the construction of good roads throughout the whole country using famine sufferers and disbanded soldiers as laborers to the mutual advantage of themselves and the country, and third, by holding an exhibit and convention on road building in Shanghai for the week during the month of May, 1921.

The first step, that of building two roads immediately in the provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang, is advocated for several reasons. The people in these provinces are generally more enlightened than those of others and their commerce is the most flourishing. Many of the Chinese and foreign residents own automobiles and the roads will be so greatly used and so enthusiastically commended that it will give a great impetus to the campaign for good roads through all parts of the nation. Hangchow, one of the most beautiful spots in China, will be made accessible to motorists and the popularity of the city and its connecting road will be large and far reaching.

To accomplish this two-fold purpose, the committee has planned a definite, organized campaign. A committee of 100 has been appointed with representatives of the government and the commercial interests of the nation. Representatives of the Chinese and foreign chambers of commerce on the road routes between Shanghai and Nanking and between Shanghai and Hangchow, the chairman and vice-chairmen of the Chekiang and Kiangsu Educational Associations, the superintendents of Provincial Customs Commissioners, Commissioners of Foreign Affairs, the chairmen and vice-chairmen and speakers of the Provincial Assemblies of Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces, in addition to prominent business men in this part of the country, have all been given places on the committee.

An executive committee, composed of nine members; and two special committees, one on finance to study the cost of the building of roads and to devise ways and means for getting funds, and a lecture committee to acquaint the people with the advantages which will come to them by the construction of these roads, have been appointed. The support of government officials, provincials, authorities, and citizens of both provinces has been asked.

At a meeting held October 4, 1920, at the Union Club, Shanghai, as an outcome of the discussion of road building as a part of famine relief work, it was decided that a telegram be sent to the departments of the government as follows:— "Pitiful refugees are wandering everywhere because of the famine in the northern provinces. The entire nation is moved to extend to them sympathy and succor. One of the chief causes of the famine has been the lack of proper conservancy and irrigation. The fundamental method of preventing famine and of helping the present refugees is to provide work on canals and on the building of good roads. We recommend that action shall be taken in this direction." The government wired its hearty approval of this recommendation and steps are already taken to use famine refugees to build roads.

The Tientsin-Peking road was first proposed in 1917 by the American Flood Relief Committee under the leadership of Minister Reinsch and Roger S. Green of the Rockefeller Foundation. The American Red Cross offered to contribute $100,000, if the Chinese would give an equal amount. The Red Cross money was to be used for the payment of flood-sufferers as laborers on the construction of the road. The Chinese share was to come in materials and the Chinese government was to arrange the right of way. Due to political conditions in China, only the first section of the road from Peking to Tungchow was completed. The work of building was managed first by R. A. White of Frazar and Company and later by Capt. McDonnell of the 15th Infantry, U. S. A. The remainder of the road has never been completed but last year, the whole distance from Peking to Tientsin was traveled by Dr. Harry Fuller, an American connected with Peiyang University in Tientsin, in a motor car and his report on its condition was that with very little work the entire road could be made available for motor travel.

On May 9, 1920 an excellent highway from Shanghai to Woosung was officially opened. This road was constructed by soldier labor of the local Chinese Defense Commissioner and were furnished by General Lu Yung-hsiang, the then Defense Commissioner of Shanghai. General Lu wanted to show the country how easily and inexpensively a road could be built using soldier laborers and the ashes of the local arsenal for materials. Soldiers, who otherwise have nothing to do, could hardly serve their country better than by employing their time in the building of good roads.

The American Red Cross is building a million dollar highway in Shantung under the direction of John Earl Baker, Advisor to the Ministry of Communications, as a famine relief measure. Five hundred miles of highway is planned for construction and this road will run through an improtant agricultural district serving the two-fold purpose of saving a tenth of a million of people from starvation in the next six months, and leaving a permanent benefaction and stimulus to trade in the province. The American Red Cross has contributed $500,000 gold for this road, which will amount to approximately $850,000 silver at the present rate of exchange, a relief society in the Philippines has given 100,000 pesos or nearly $70,000 silver and the Standard Oil Company of New York has given $25,000 silver.

Due to the interest and work of General Tien Chung-yu, the difficulties of securing land for the right-of-way, were overcome, engineers have completed specifications, and already a trial unit of construction has been put under way east of Tehchow.

Under the direction of the Canadian-Presbyterian Mission, a road is being built between Wuan and Hantan in Honan province as a measure to relieve the famine suffering population of that province. About 5,000 men are to be employed to do the spading and the laying and rolling of broken stone. Pick and shovel men and stone masons are employed for cutting stone blocks and the women and children are given employment in breaking and gathering bits of stone for the macadam. The mission has already provided housing accomodations for 2,500 men at the Wuan end of the road.

The Ministry of Communications has also been advocating the use of famine sufferers for road building, and plans have been made to build two roads, one between Chefoo and Weihsien, and another between Shih-chia-chwang on the Peking-Hankow line to Tsangchow on the Tientsin-Pukow line. The different public organizations of Tsinanfu, the provincial capital of Shantung, will raise $4,000,000 for the construction of the Chefoo-Weihsin road.

One of the most interesting and significant of activities, is the tearing down of the old city walls of Canton and the substitution of highways in their place. Broad boulevards have been laid out, electric cars are rushing along the site of the four century old wall, the suburbs are growing at an increasing rate, and plans have been laid to connect the city of Canton with all the important cities of Kwantung province.

The Governer of Shansi, General Yen Hui-shan, has shown beneficent administrative talents in more ways than one. The road recently completed between Taiyuan, the capital of Shansi, and Taiku, an important educational center, is a shining witness to the governor's constructive accomplishments.

General Feng Yu-hsiang, China's only Christian general, has built roads wherever his men happened to be quartered. He has built a road connecting Changteh with Tsinshih in Hunan Province. He is now stationed Tsinshih at Suigyang, Honan, and has applied himself to building roads in that province.

Further Facts About the Famine

BY W. S. A. POTT

TO anyone who visits any portion of the famine region for the first time the figure of the "Grim Reaper" must have an added meaning —the meaning of an agricultural parable for when the farmers do not harvest the gaunt specter of Death comes in for his gleanings. Even when he does not cut clean with his scythe, he comes perilously close to doing so and it is only through the efforts of the various relief organizations that he is kept at bay.

One enters the stricken area on leaving Tsinanfu and proceeding northword. The fields on either side present the usual appearance for this season of the year. There is not a sign of vegetation of any sort, but here and there are deserted villages, quite uninhabited, with the rude mud dwellings bearing silent testimony to a crop that has failed and the happy life of an earlier day. The occupants have disappeared, some have died, some have moved elsewhere to work, some (the young girls) have been sold but the great majority have simpled refugeed.

To pass through this bleak and barren country causes meditation. One lady, who had been doing relief work for the Red Cross, was full of sympathy for the people. She had been helping but was more of a Malthusian than she knew or would admit, when she opined that perhaps after all China was overcrowded and that such disasters as the present famine were necessary and inevitable.

John Malthus created quite a sensation and aroused not a little opposition in the 18th century when he announced his theory that population will always increase up to the existing food supply and that when the population goes beyond this point and exceeds the means of subsistence, it is automatically reduced by the natural checks of war, famine, disease and death. In the language of slang, he "spilled the beans", however, when he attempted to formulate his principle in mathematical terms (population increases in geometrical ratio and food in arithmetical ratio); and his imperfect knowledge of other checks than the natural ones was a further deficit mentioned. But when all is said and done, the "Malthusian Devil" is coming in for a good deal of merited consideration both in Europe and Asia at the present time.

In connection with the present famine in North China, where transportation is both bad and scarce and the population of any section is therefore dependent upon what it produces itself in the way of food, conditions are quite suited for the operation of the Malthusian principle. As one passes through the country on the train he is rather forcibly struck by the lack of integration and interdependence of China's life. Here is a piece of country devastated, there a neighboring city apparently little afflicted; here a wretched farmer plucking the remaining blades of dried grass from a grave mound, and there in the first class coupes, the wadded, well-to-do Chinese, ignoring all the "In the interest of cleanliness and of the public health passengers are requested" signs and apparently quite indifferent to the marks of want and privation on either side of him. No doubt one reason for the proverbial Chinese

indifference lies in the fact that Chinese society is so little articulated so that an injury in one part has little organic relation to the other parts. Conditions do not bring the famine home to so many of the wealthy. But it is not our purpose to either write a dirge on the poor and homeless, or a diatribe against the rich and thoughtless.

The remark of another person, which was in the form of a query, "why not build a decent canal or something instead of feeding the people free?," starts a train of thought about some of the difficulties or obstacles in the work of relief which those of us who are not in it do not entirely appreciate.

The American Red Cross is employing some ten thousand laborers on the construction of a dirt road in Shantung from Techow south to Liucheng. The road is being built not continuously but in sections and when the sections are connected up there will be seventy miles of road. Each laborer receives a daily ration and after every two weeks, he goes home, may be thirty, forty or fifty li or even more, and carries with him forty-two catties of grain or the equivalent in beans, bean-cake and the like. He stays home one day and returns to work for another two weeks, provided he is an earnest worker. At the end of this time the family receives another forty-two catties of food taken home by the laborer himself. So here is one great difficulty of feeding the families of the workers, not the workers themselves.

A second difficulty is the scarcity of the individuals to supervise any work done. The American Red Cross is fortunate enough to have in its area ten men from the 15th U. S. Infantry in Tientsin to oversee stores and fourteen Marines under an officer to take charge of the road construction. In other areas there are hardly enough helpers to adequately see to the distribution of food.

The country people themselves are quite willing to work. With such a situation it is fairly exasperating that the proposed branch line to run from the Tientsin-Pukow railway at Tsangchow across a part of Chihli province to the Peking-Hankow railway has been held up for so long. Work on this road would give employment to thousands of coolies. The Japanese wanted the line to come in at Tehchow, south of Tsangchow, so that it would be close to Tsinanfu and connect with the line to Tsingtao. This was a natural wish but the negotiations consumed a great deal of time. The branch line is now nearly all surveyed, but amongst the other causes of delay, the familiar cause of so much delay in China, dishonesty, is operating. The estimates have all been made and laborers are to receive twenty cents for every *faung* (square) of earth dug up and removed. But the contractors are not going to start work until the spring, The soil will then be easier to dig, the coolies will work for about fifteen cents a day, and the contractors will be receiving pay on the basis on the estimates of twenty cents a *faung*! Thereby hang a few taels!

These are some of the main obstacles to the employing of famine labor at the present time. It is necessary to keep the men fairly near their homes in order to keep their families fed; and a staff of foreign supervisors is not at present available. More foreigners are needed for the actual work of distribution. It should be added that in the construction of the road from Weishien to Chefoo some three thousand coolies have been taken from their homes and given employment but we understand that the work is not going as smoothly as it should.

There are other difficulties arising, mainly from profiteering that, perplex and annoy the famine worker. Readers of the Tientsin papers in particular will know how much severe criticism has been directed against the Ministry of Communications for its delay in providing cars for famine grain. That there was inefficiency there is not the slightest doubt. But transportation is coming through better now. The plan of certain well-meaning Chinese (and some, perhaps, not so well-meaning) to provide grain at cost price by establishing "Poor Man Grain Stations" is a commentary on what dishonesty combined with business acumen can do. The plan was to buy large quantities of grain for the transportation of which they were conceded a reduction of forty percent in railway charges. They would then sell the grain at the lowest possible figure and without profit. The idea was a good one perhaps, but corruption came in. The grain was brought into the famine region at reduced rates, sold to buyers at that end who then re-sold to the poor people at a ruinous price. Meanwhile grain to be distributed free gratis was held up for the lack of cars. The whole business is a sordid story but it will give the reader an additional conception of the obstacles.

Such is a brief statement, plainly put, of some of the features that are hindering the work of bringing relief to some fourteen million destitute people. It may cast a further light upon a situation truly grave, and, by elightening the understanding, increase the sympathy and support of those more fortunately circumstanced.

Controversy Over the Shanghai Stock and Produce Exchange

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

IS the Shanghai Stock and Produce Exchange, promoted by Yu Ya-ching, a Ningpo merchant, earning $155,000 in commissions in forty-seven days and advertised as a purely Chinese business, a Japanese concern or is it not? This question, concerning as it does the welfare of the Chinese mercantile community at Shanghai particularly and those in the country generally, is being thrashed out by arguments, by appeals to the Peking authorities, by correspondence in the press, by advertisements in the newspapers, and in short, by all modern means which foreign financiers are wont to employ in a similar matter.

The Exchange has been doing everything within its power to convince the public that it has been financed by the Chinese, managed by the Chinese and operated for the benefit of the Chinese, but its opponents, including men of standing, reputation and trust worthiness, like Chang Chien, China's Shibusawa; H. Y. Moh, cotton magnate; Yung Chun-chin, flour magnate; and C. C. Nieh, chairman of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, have announced that it has been misrepresented, being financed by alien capital and established to serve alien interests.

While the controversy is proceeding, the Shanghai Stock and Produce Exchange is fast disintegrating and losing its former prestige. Hitherto it has covered a wide field, placing on its lists stock, cotton, yarn piece goods, gold and silver, cereals, oils, and skins and hides. Having learned of Japanese interests being behind it, many merchants handling the various lines of goods have withdrawn their support and are organizing their own exchanges. A yarn and cloth exchange has been established under the leadership of Mr. Moh; a cotton exchange is in the course of organizaton; a cereal, and oil exchange is being

promoted; a flour exchange is in full operation; and the gold and silver merchants have formed their own exchange. Before long, Mr. Yu's undertaking, it is feared, will remain not much more than a mere name, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce may find it necessary to take action against it in spite of the permission previously granted for its operation.

Prior to the alleged discovery of the source of money which has been backing it, Yu's exchange has done a flourishing business. In the summer of 1920, when the anti-Japanese feeling ran high, he took advantage of that feeling and announced that the purpose for which he had launched the undertaking was to compete with the Shanghai Exchange, which Japanese merchants of the Mitsui group started in 1916. His campaign slogan won for him a certain amount of support from zealous anti-Japanese exponents. In such favorable circumstances his exchange opened business. The "*Diamond Economic Journal*," a Japanese magazine, described its initial success in the following words:

"The Exchange commenced its business on July 1, and at the very outset was favorably received by the public. At the beginning, the number of brokers associating themselves with it was 100, but shortly afterwards it was increased to 150. Every day its business improved and increased in volume. At first the Exchange dealt in spot stock, bonds, cotton, cotton yarn and forwards. In forty-seven days, the total of the commissions received was $155,000, far beyond the expectation of its promoters. The daily expenditure, on account of it being exempt from govern- The expenditure in mental taxation, was small, averaging $450 or $500. the whole period totalled $23,500, the balance being $131,000. The average daily earning was about $2,800. It increased to $3,000 after August 15. Seeing such fruitful results, the China Trading Company of Japan proposed to add to the exchange list cereals, gold and silver. It also considered the advisability of establishing similar institutions in Hankow and Tientsin and of taking up the matter with the Chinese government."

In the meantime, the Exchange's opponents are calling the attention of the government in Peking to a few facts which they have produced in support of their charge that the Exchange is a Japanese concern. They state that Article 13 of the Articles of Incorporation first made public by the Exchange stipulated that only citizens of the Chinese Republic were eligible to become shareholders and that the amended Articles of Incorporation published later omitted that provision and in its place was inserted another one (Article 17) which reads: "Shareholders residing abroad may appoint people residing in this country to act for them and hold the power of attorney." They believe that the alteration was probably made owing to the participation of the Japanese Trading Company in the deal.

They further state that another matter, arousing the attention of the Chinese, is the way in which the Exchange dealt in cotton yarns. The "Swan" chop yarn of the Chinese cotton mill Heng Feng was employed as a standard for price quotation, but it was always Japanese yarns that were delivered according to a sliding acale with the "Swan" as comparative standard. This illegal practice, they remark, took place soon after the boycott of Japanese goods at Shanghai had subsided. In was then suspected that the original object of the Exchange was to recover the market for Japanese yarns in the most important center of commerce.

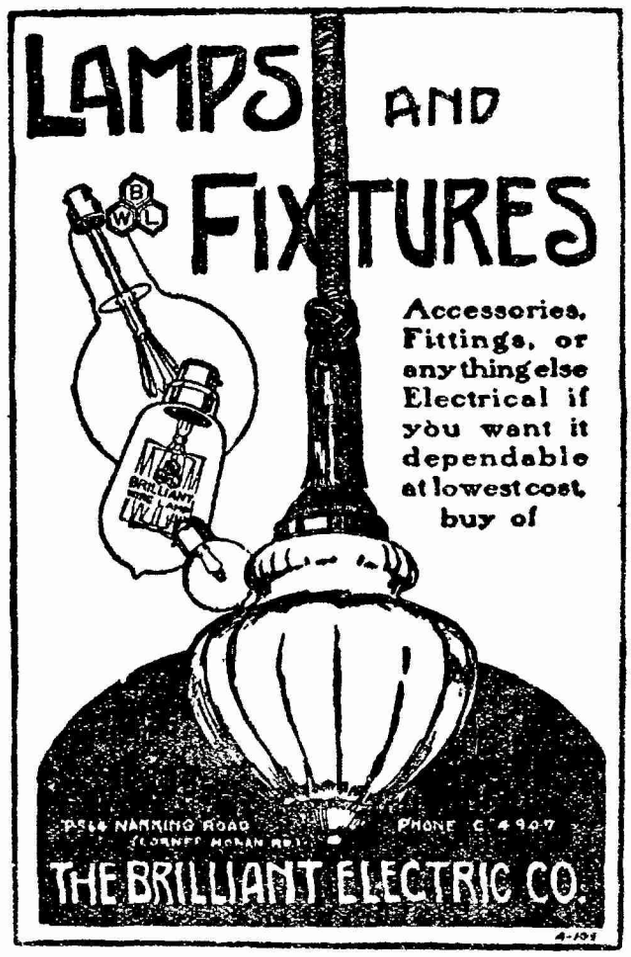
The Exchange's opponents further state that the cause of the withdrawal of support by the Chinese merchants is their conviction that the Exchange, though posing as a purely Chinese concern, is really financed and controlled by the China Trading Company, a Japanese company incorporated in Japan. They recall that at the time when the anti-Japanese feeling was high, Yu conceived the idea of creating a Chinese exchange. Lacking money, he was approached by some directors of the Osaka Fuji Weaving and Spinning Association, who happened to be in Shanghai just at that time, on the matter of cooperation. The Weaving and Spinning Association desired to maintain an exchange at Shanghai, but as there was one Japanese exchange in the locality and the Japanese government would not allow two Japanese exchanges at one place, they offered liberal terms to Yu. Finally it was arranged that sixty percent of the shares of the Exchange would be subscribed by the Japanese and that remainder would be from the Chinese and that the Exchange would be operated as a Chinese business. As Yu, his opponents allege, was unable to secure money even to pay the Chinese shares of the capital, a loan was arranged from the Japanese participants whereby the Japanese secured more than 80 percent of the total shares.

The actual transaction was concluded between Yu and the China Trading Company, important shareholders of which are members of the Osaka Fuji Association, the Shanghai Silk Filatures and the Shanghai Nisshin Kaisen Kaisha. When the Exchange first opened business, it announced that it would not deal in Japanese stock and goods. A week later, the brokers, presumably at the instigation of the exchange promoters, protested against the exclusion of Japanese goods from speculation and gave as their reason for the protest the impossibility of making it a success if they were not permitted to handle Japanese goods. At a meeting it was decided to accede to their wish, and consequently Japanese stock and goods were also handled and the prices of Chinese goods are said to have dropped by Taels 50 as a result.

It is alleged that there is one Japanese expert residing in the building of the Exchange who is seldom seen but whose power is infinite. He has the final say on whatever transactions may be proposed, and has to be consulted on every deal. He is representative of the China Trading Company and is exercising the supervising power in a mysterious way. The Exchange's opponents express the fear that the monopoly of the Chinese exchange by the Japanese at so important as place as Shanghai will lead to the Japanese control of all commercial and industrial activities in China some day, although on the general principle there in no good reason to object to Chinese-Japanese commercial coopera tion.

Then those who are against the Exchange produce a number of cuttings from the Japanese newspapers to prove that there are Japanese interests in the undertaking. The "*Finance and Economy*," a Japanese magazine published in Tokyo, gave a detailed account in its August 25, issue about the Exchange. It stated that the Exchange was promoted by Yu, "a notorious anti-Japanese Chinese," and enjoyed much confidence of the people, but it was in reality a Sino-Japanese enterprise according to inside information. The rest of the lengthy article in that magazine was devoted to the matters of the conclusion of a $3,000,000 loan to pay up Chinese shares and thus to increase the holdings of the China Trading Company, and of the speculation indulged in by the staff of the Exchange.

The *Nippon Ichi*, published in Tokyo, had this to say on August 25: "The China Trading Company was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Produce Exchange, the Lung Hua Tannery and land investments in the neighbourhood of Shanghai."

The *"Finance and Economy"* in its issue of February 15, stated: "Besides the Shanghai Exchange, the Japanese now having the Shanghai Stock and Produce Exchange, the majority interests of which are owned by the China Trading Company of Japan. The Shanghai Exchange has been prosperous, and the Shanghai Stock and Produce Exchange will become even more prosperous."

Further passages from these Japanese journals are quoted by opponents of the Exchange to substantiate their charge. Special mention is made of the May 21, and October 1 issues of the *Diamond Economic Journal*. Information therein contained practically referred to the same fact that the Shanghai Stock and Produce Exchange is a Japanese concern, that Yu is the Japanese catspaw, and that the Japanese will explain the mystery to the public when the anti-Japanese feeling is over. Yu's side of the contention was published in *The China Press* in November and it was denied that there was any truth in the charge.

Friends and representatives of the Exchange are now in Peking to ascertain the views of the authorities concerned towards their business. Several brokers connected with it, who have made $5,000 or $6,000 a month, have also come to the Capital to interview influential persons in the hope that the latter may intervene in their behalf and put a stop to the opposition at Shanghai which is gaining in strength. However, Peking is watching how public opinion is shaping itself, and having found it out, will make its own decision. The controversy is essentially a matter for the Shanghai Chinese community to fight out and settle itself although it concerns the national welfare, and other commercial firms established early this year with a total capitalization of $10,000,000, and with a paid capital of $5,000,000. Its chief business was the Shanghai Stock and centers may help to create an adverse a public opinion. Such is the attitude of Peking towards the interesting controversy now proceeding.

Peking, January 14. 1921.

Shanghai's Trade With the United States for 1920

A statement showing quantities and values of declared exports from the port of Shanghai to the United States for the year ending December 31, 1920, as prepared by the United States Consulate General of Shanghai, and a comparison with 1919.

SUMMARY

To the United States	G$71,159,225
To the Philippine Islands	493,683
To the Hawaii Islands	34,949

There were no declared Exports to Porto Rico; The Virgin Islands, or American Samoa.

Articles.	Unit of quantity.	1919 Quantities.	1919 Values.	1920 Quantities.	1920 Values.
United States					
Antimony, crude	Pounds	1,594,000	49,634	1,624,000	89,101
,, regulus	,,	3,236,000	181,539	7,058,431	472,352
,, oxide	,,	.....	.....	1,265,600	62,745
Asbestos	,,		.....	2,589	816
Art, works of:					
Antique porcelains			115,118		115,709
Embroideries			.....		16,986
Horn, amber jade and other ornaments			17,499		116,432
Pictures, and Paintings, All other			24,485		53,083
			2,313		45,875
Alum	,,		.....	46,788	1,344
Bristles	,,	236,195	234,603	335,212	870,520
Bambooware			.....		1,792
Brushes made of bristles		1,964	3,453	6,305	16,954
Brassware			.....		5,287
Casings			1,037,529		
Hog	,,			340,625	716,472
Sausage					
Sheep					432,478
Cake, bean			.....	1,865,865	54,081
Chemicals:					
Albumen	,,	3,236,928	4,777,732	2,449,975	2,170,644
Camphor	,,	1,076,885	1,296,417	819,332	1,039,337
Gallnuts	,,	124,865	57,620	265,752	76,209
Musks	Ounces	8,498	119,621	10,573	239,134
Rhubarb	Pounds	223,776	196,868	138,698	110,376
Carpets	Sq. yds	.....	.....	11,095	134,885
Cotton, raw	Pounds	3,785,936	1,086,215	2,517,407	725,329
,, waste	,,	27,551	8,652	677,568	73,184
,, laces and embroideries			779,262		2,186,387
Coffee	,,	.....	.....	75,354	16,953
Egg, fresh	Dozens	697,109	141,542	1,298,255	377,775
frozen	Pounds	3,920,626	734,796	6,461,797	1,190,685
frozen Albumen	,,	.....	.....	1,116,127	170,509
yolks, dry	,,	3,948,406	1,735,835	2,101,004	758,513
,, frozen	,,	.....	.....	2,557,278	443,093
powder	,,	.....	.....	3,611,033	1,226,404
dried			.....	19,452	50,827
Earthenware: Chinaware		.....	.....		14,102
Electric lamps	Pieces		.....	73,500	7,102
Feathers and downs	Pounds	1,888,681	614,350	3,061,476	939,952
Fibers: China grass, Hemp, Ramie, etc.	Tons	33	12,953	110,224	190,294
Fruits and nuts:					
Peanuts, shelled	Pounds	3,038,927	246,206	6,713,925	699,366
,, unshelled	,,	208,400	14,768	172,543	13,378
Walnuts, shelled	,,	519,776	168,297	943,967	178,343
,, unshelled	,,	2,974,621	345,159	319,007	41,260
Furs: Undressed					
Cat			.....		.....
Deer and doe	Pieces		321,071	171,371	424,078
Fox	,,		46,769	669	34,444

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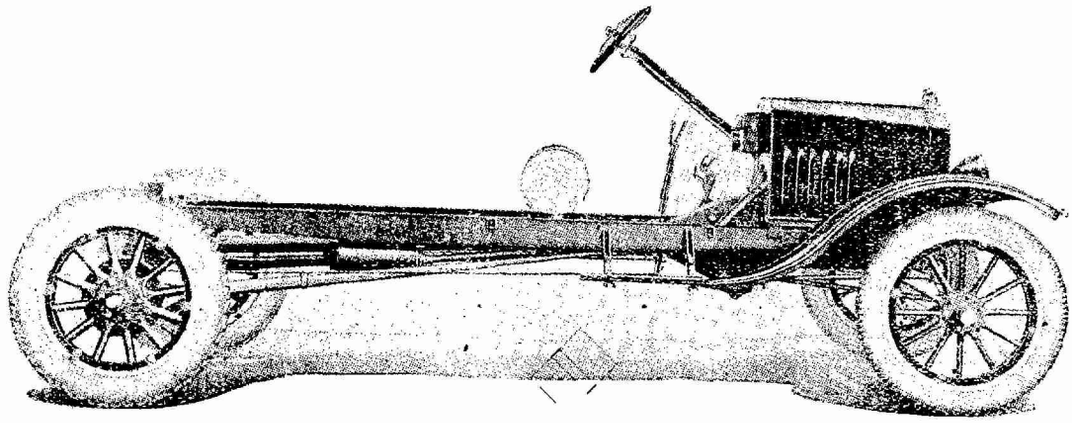

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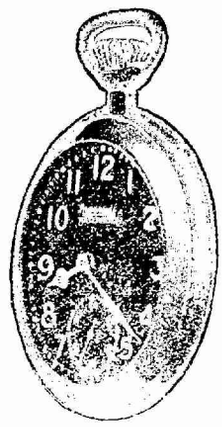

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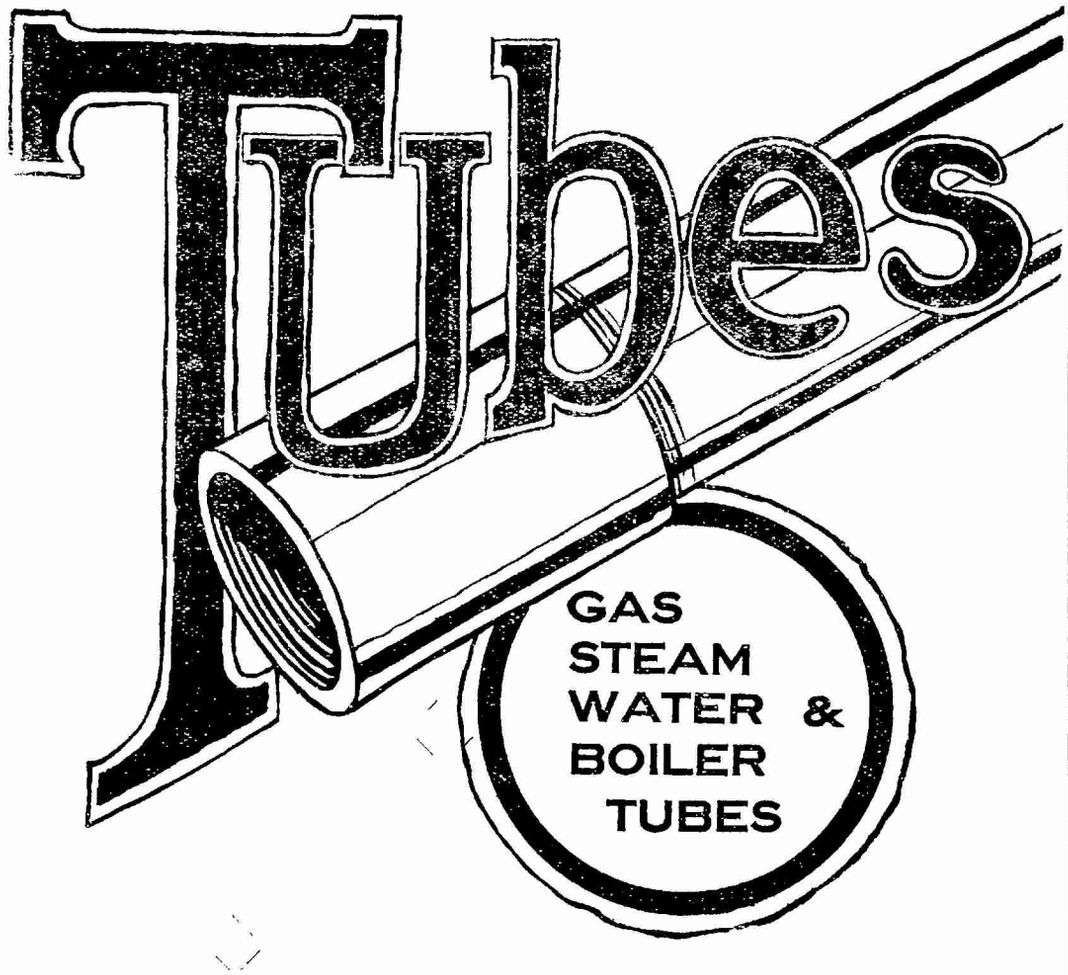
Goat	,,		11,084,355	1,519,835	10,246,604
Marmot	,,		11,856	10,779	132,205
Rabbit	,,		59,551	3,000	56,628
Raccoon	,,		9,354	1,000	28,209
Sable	,,		142,281	22	6,857
Sheep and lamb			305,294		178,121
Squirrel	,,		12,215	9,542	16,597
Weasel	,,		347,865	114,899	678,930
All other			4,662		22,222
Gold Bars & Bullion	Ounces		.....	78,216	1,881,377
Grease and oils:					
Animal and Vegetable tallow	Pounds	1,052,718	137,313	585,397	77,611
Garlic	,,	1,396,659	63,801	130,402	9,758
Glassware			.....		3,270
Hair:					
Human, cleaned	Pounds	308,885	167,095	76,661	53,245
,, waste	,,	82,549	21,578	60,076	27,814
,, stumps	,,	123,638	49,236	341,551	168,042
,, hair nets			1,661,888		2,329,498
Hats, straw and rush	Dozens		169,500	129,658	227,699
Hides, buffalo, dry	pieces	49,584		38,377	
**	pounds	1,668,182	482,704	1,385,041	543,215
,, cow, dry	pieces	317,039		30,722	
	pounds	4,460,817	2,237,887	289,305	38,660
,, ,, salted	pieces	3,838		13,191	
	pounds	105,086	63,779	206,613	106,451
Household and					
Personal effects			.....		94,949
Iron, pig	Tons	.....	.....	5,310	338,472
Ink sticks	Pounds		.....	2,563	4,375
Jadewaie			.....		14,796
Jewels			.....		1,122
Lacquerware			.....		174
Mats, dogskin	Pieces		224,889	16 040	55,850
**Hides, buffalo, salted	Pieces			1,000	11,105
	Pounds			38,258	
Musical instruments			.....		586
Metals:					
Tungsten ore	Tons	1,136	571,213		42,604
Manganese ore		.....	.....		3,068
Wolframite ore	,,	126	389,282		.....
Oils:					
Bean	Pounds	907,700	182,870	1,959,206	146,928
Castor	Gallons	49,701	16,763	.....	.....
Cotton seed	Pounds	4,994,374	2,036,669	3,237,488	244,755
Linseed	,,	2,597	38,178	.....	.....
Peanut	Gallons	3,635,131	6,946,312	1,624,376	2,272,314
White	Pounds	.....	.....	29,402	6,103
Wood	Gallons	366,672	1,489,384	791,653	431,846
Pewter boxes			.....		4,541
Pigskin boxes			.....		3,150
Peas	Bushels	40,622	119,587	110,546	14,479
Poultry, frozen	Pounds		.....	59,649	9,673
Porcelain			.....		20,950
Paper:	Pounds			2,500	340
Books			9,068		24,743
Umbrella	Pieces		.....	600	220
Rattonware			.....		3,283
Seeds: socame	Pounds	279,950	28,053	435,214	116,178
Stones, semiprecious			.....		6,874
Strawbraids			271,466		11,724
Sugar	Pounds		.....	1,395,580	320,579
Stationeries			.....		3,787
Silverware			.....		863
Skins:					
	Pieces				
Tiger	,,			1	192
Silk, & manufactures of:					
Cocoons	Pounds	364,153	118,971	14,911	26,302
Embroideries			21,337		90,450
Piece Goods	Pounds		17,801	3,012	77,890
Ponge:es	Pounds		624,247	27,111	509,934
Raw	Pounds	3,014,804	34,905,981	1,967,381	18,831,146
Ware etc			10,386		30,649
Waste	Pounds	2,194,514	2,407,773	2,036,721	3,684,976
Wild	,,	823,046	2,112,347	413,636	2,012,849
Tassels			.....		28,525
All other					23,069
Stoneware			.....		725
Tea	Pounds	10,887,012	2,964,334	9,053,755	7,379,331
Tobacco leaf	,,	6,377,073	1,773,737	977,807	345,073
Wax-Paraffin	,,	.....	.....	275	342
Wool:					
Sheep's	Pounds	3,885,296	1,090,021	929,116	380,270
Camel's	,,	51,600	31,049	6,318	10,876
Woodenware			.....		1,320
All other articles			246,819		77,215
Total			88,828,345		71,159,225



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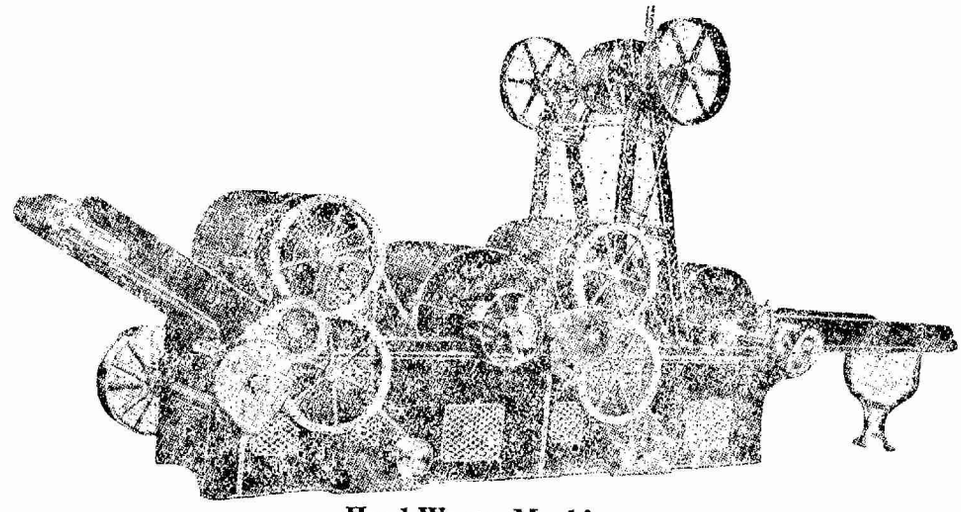

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Books					127
Cotton laces					3774
Canned goods (meat)			11,661		14,482
Eggs, Fresh &	Dozens	38,866	14,551	171,900	6,340
Preserved	,,	1,000	221		
Household goods					4,905
Hog casings	Pounds			267	91
Incense sticks	Pounds			4,000	1,057
Lily flowers, dried	Pounds			897	107
Peanuts (unshelled)	Pounds	24,273	1,816	40,215	3,446
Rattonware					1,329
Silks, manufactures of.					146
Tea	Pounds	3,754	1,833	7,176	1,213
Vermicelli	Pounds			4,537	699
Wool carpet	Sq. Yds.			25	170
Walnuts (unshelled)	Pounds			4,590	463
All other articles			54,663		
			54,745		34,949

Philippine Islands.

Brassware					195
Bone cigarette holders.					84
Cotton laces			23,992		576
Coatings					327
Cotton cloth	Yards	47,200	7,856		12,925
Cream flakes					1,945
Cordials					2,019
Chestnuts					1,071
Cotton piece goods			3,282		9,462
Electric lamps			5,416		7,272
Earthenware					531
Frozen pheasants					1,008
Flour			745,313		229,358
Fiddle strings					170
Household & Personal Effects			10,215		5,232
Hams	Pounds	719,587	249,181		104,683
Iron safes			89		2,297
Lard	Pounds	558,909	103,836		14,457
Motor cars					4,042
Moving picture films	Feet	85,272	1,868	4,405	178
Nankeens			11,847		1,653
Paper					3,660
Procelain					1,021
Pianos			19,320		1,576
Pig Iron					26,500
Pongees			4,361		1,305
Rattan ware					119
Silk piece goods			30,100		11,089
Silk stockings					472
Silk, raw			45,047		3,824
Socks					294
Sand paper					269
Tinplates					226
Whisky					13,908
Wine			5,689		28,259
Woodware					359
Wool carpets	Sq Yds			18	229
Yellow beans			20,875		1,088
All other articles			137,391		
			1,425,680		493,683

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Who's Who in China

Liu Shih-hsun, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs

(劉 式 訓)

Liu Shih-hsun, who was appointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in September 1920, has had a brilliant diplomatic career before him.

He was born in Kiangsu 1868, and was a student at the Kiangnan Arsenal School at Shanghai, and later at the School of Foreign Languages at Peking. He studied French for fifteen years in China before he was sent to the Chinese Legation at Paris as a student interpreter.

After having stayed in France for some time, he was transferred to the Chinese Legation at Petrograd and then to Berlin. Having acquired an intimate knowledge of international affairs, he was called back to be a member of the Tsungli Yamen. After the Boxer uprising in 1900, he assisted Viceroy Li Hung-chang in restoring friendly relations with foreign countries. Afterward, he was sent to Yunnan and arranged a settlement of a boundary dispute between that province and Tonguin.

In 1904 a mission was sent to England to attend the coronation of King Edward VII and Mr. Liu was a French secretary to the mission. On that occasion, he visited the principal countries in Europe.

Later he was appointed first secretary to the Chinese Legation at Paris, and when Sun Pao-chi was transferred back to China to be Chief Secretary of the government Council in 1906, succeeded him as Chinese Minister to France. He stayed in France until September 1912. During his residence at Paris, he was a member of the permanent Council of Arbitration at the Hague.

After the first revolution and the establishment of the Republic, Mr. Liu returned to China and was Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs between January and August 1913. Upon his resignation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he was sent to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, as Chinese Minister in December 1914 and remained there until December 1916.

Mr. Liu again became Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs at the end of 1916 and continued holding the

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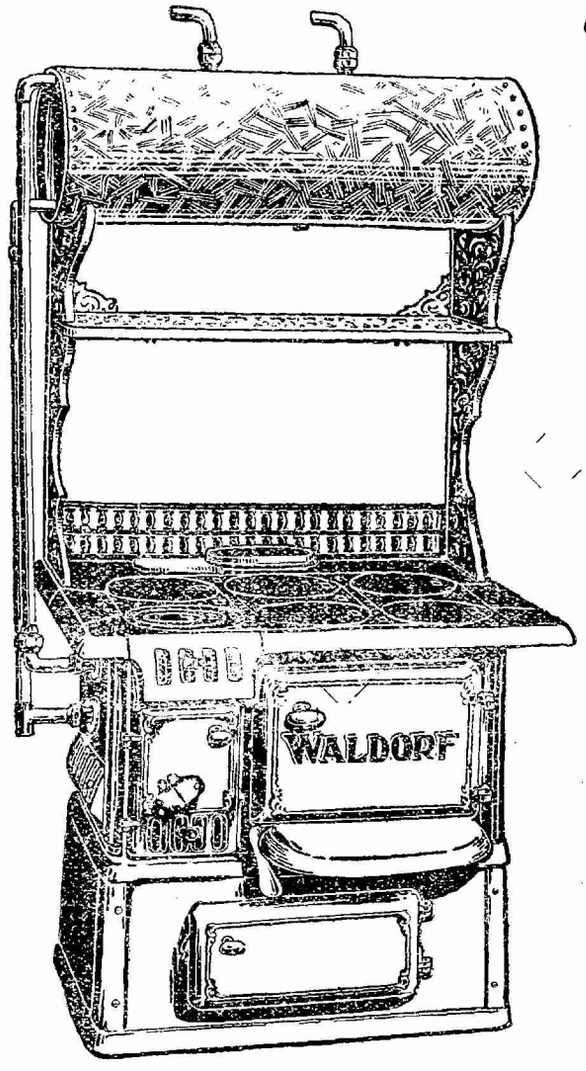

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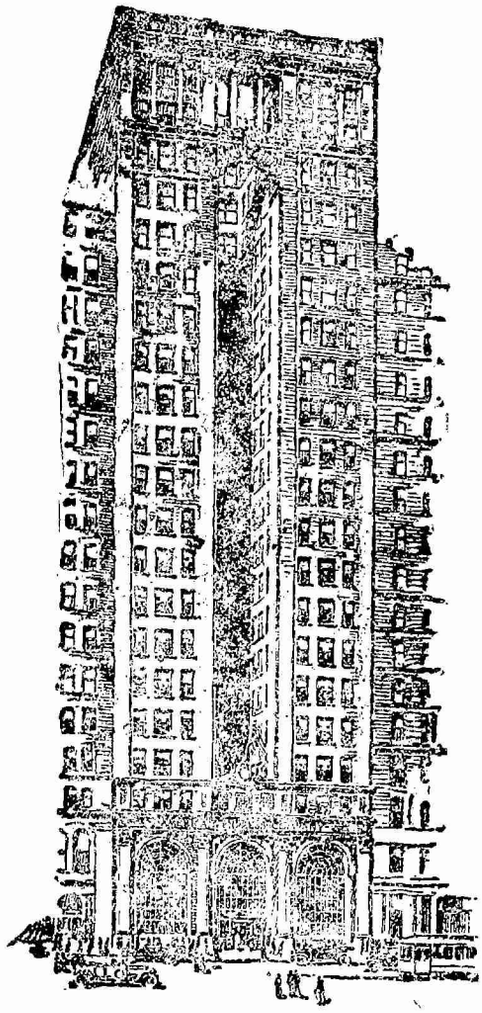

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position till March 1917. After resignation, he was appointed Councillor to the President and a member of the Commission for Foreign Affairs in Peking. In September 1920 he was again appointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In 1894, he married a young French girl and at the end of 1912, returned to China together with his wife. The foreign decorations he has received are: Commandeur de la Legion d'Honeur; Commandeur de l'Ordre de la Conception du Portugal; Chevalier de l'Ordre de Leopold de Belgique. In addition to these, he has received many Chinese decorations for his loyal services.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

Chinese Press Comment

TRANSLATED BY FRANCIS ZIA

Officials Becoming Bankers

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao" (Chinese)

In late years a number of Chinese officials have turned to commercial life and not a few of them have taken to banking which, to all outward appearances, is a healthy sign. But we do not look upon this development with any measure of gratification, and let us explain our meaning.

The political situation in China at the present time is such that the influence of law is made subservient to the mighty influence of the officials who are in a position of creating commercial and financial monopolies to attain their selfish ends. It is difficult for the merchants to compete with the officials in monetary resources because the latter have been able to earn huge sums of money running into seven or eight figures without any sweat on their brow. The banking business is of such intimate relation to the other trades that it is to a nation what the soul is to the human body. That the Chinese merchants will have to rely on the banks for support is certain, and that the banks established by the officials will charge exorbitant rates of interest is also certain. Under these circumstances we say that the banks run by official interests may not prove real blessings after all and in the near future the public will feel the pinch of the new Shylocks.

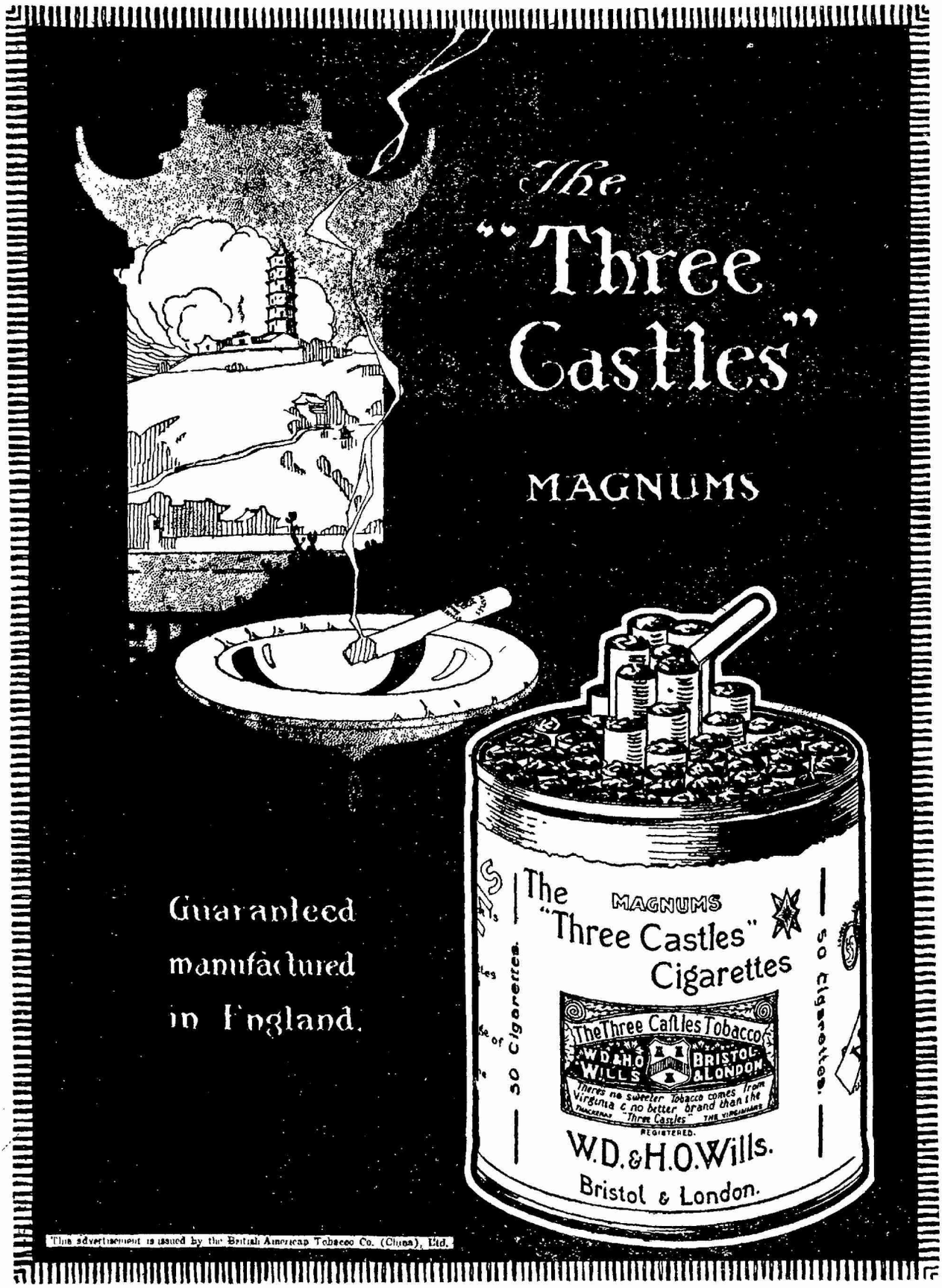
Organisation of Industrial Bodies

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

We have maintained that organised industrial bodies would form true representative units in the matter of election of the members of our national assembly, or any election where the voice of the majority constitutes the decisive factor. But in making this statement we have in mind only such industrial bodies that are in a position to do constructive work for the profession or trade that is represented by the specific organ created under the name of that profession or trade whose interests the organ must know and must develop.

In the case of industrial bodies which undertake to represent the interests of a group of distinct trades or professions, in which case the organ will be of a nation-wide scope, we maintain that in order to justify itself as a worthy spokesman or guardian of all the interests involved, it should be constituted in such a manner that it can hear the voice of each trade or profession which its scope embraces.

Having expressed this two-fold theory, let us now proceed to examine the actual work performed by the existing organised industrial bodies and see whether individually or collectively they answer the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standard put forth. We find that in the vast majority of cases the facts point to a non-conformity with our plain but important requirements. Take, for example, the Salt Merchants' Guild and the Exchange Dealers' Guild. These guilds only hold meetings for the adjustment of monetary disputes and discrepancies in accounts. But what they should do is to exchange views and to discuss ways and means to promote their respective businesses.

Again when conferences are held by industrial unions, it is always the foremen that attend and similarly in the case of commercial unions, it is always the managers that attend. Meetings of the Publishers' Guild are always attended by the sales managers and never by the authors or writers who are not invited.

What is still more strange is that meetings of the Navigation Guild are attended by the influential gentry whose presence can only be accounted for by their financial and social prestige whereas the right people to discuss things at such meetings are the captains and shipmasters and men directly connected with the navigation business. Then we find industrial unions which impose upon themselves the burden of representing the industrial interests of the country on a national scale but which lacks the composite units of the smaller unions of individual industries without which a so-called national union is purely nominal.

It is not our intention to find mistakes in what are beginnings in the right direction but the fact that we want to emphasise is that many of our organized industrial bodies either lack enterprise or representation of the right type in their undertakings, and these shortcomings must be remedied before it will be a safe policy to make organised unions the electional unit whether the election be of national or provincial significance.

Financial Reorganization

From the "Shen Chow Jih Pao" (Chinese)

It has always been our contention that no financial re-organization is possible without the reduction of the army. However, there is another aspect of the issue which should not be lost sight of, namely that the reports sent to the Peking government by the Tuchuns concerning the number of divisions or brigades under their command are full of inaccuracies because it has been the favorite habit among military officers to exaggerate the number of troops they maintain. This being so, the government should sum up sufficient courage to get at the root of the problem by finding out the actual number of troops in the provinces after which it will be possible to begin the reduction by picking out those whose age and physical disqualifications prove that they are not worthy of being retained in military service.

At present the military appropriations are eating up the whole of the government's revenue and the result has been an empty national treasury and inertia and lethargy in various administrative enterprises which are closely associated with the welfare of the nation. To avoid prolonging this disastrous situation, the measure we have just recommended should not be put off any more. But mere economy in the military item of the national budget will not bring about the salvation of the country. To succeed in this momentous problem, it is nesessary that there should be earnest efforts made along constructive lines.

The constructive program is of such vast application that it would be given up in despair if too much is attempted at the same time. But it will be quite safe to begin with the most urgent reforms such as (1) the abolition of the Likin which will

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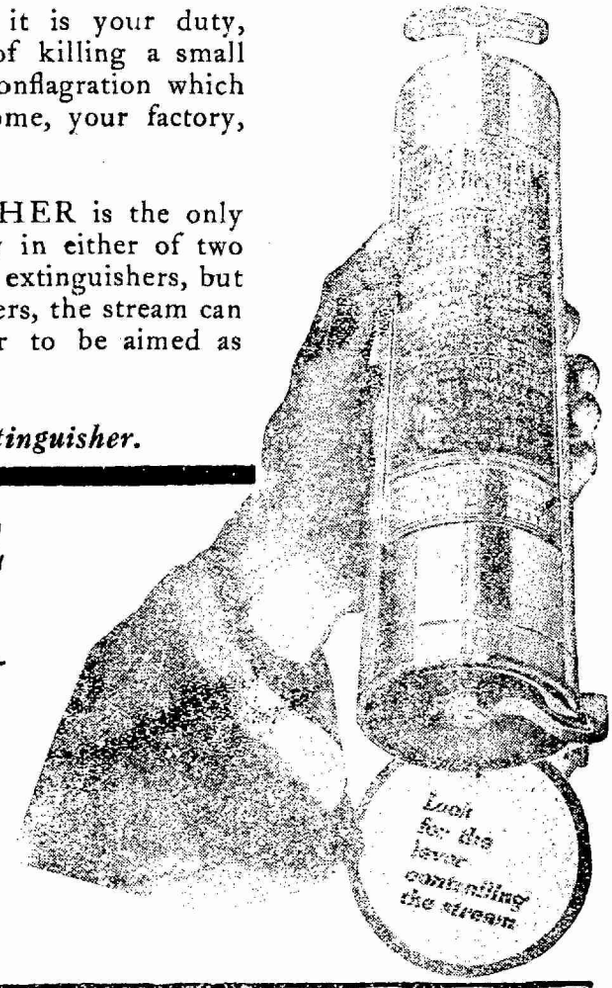

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justify a reassessment of the taxes, which will be conductive to a handsome increase of revenue; (2) the opening up of salt fields instead of placing them in the hands of monopolists; and (3) the survey of the land in the provinces so as to reform the collection of land tax on an equitable basis which is bound to increase the revenue from this source. Other important reforms will suggest themselves once an earnest beginning is made. And we venture to hope with a considerable measure of confidence that within a period of ten years China's financial situation will be totally different. But if the officials were allowed to continue contracting loan after loan of an unproductive character, they will sooner or later bring on national bankruptcy.

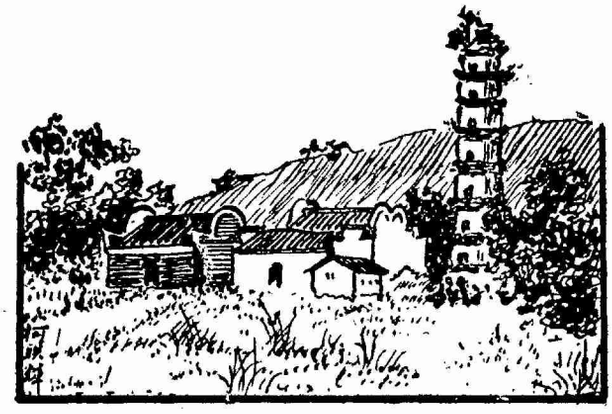
Municipal Administration and Road Construction

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

With the introduction of self-government into the Shanghai district it naturally follows that the Municipal Bureau will return to existence and the resuscitation of this organ will necessitate the abolition of the Police Office and the Public Works Office now under the control of the government authorities. This means to say that the rights of collecting municipal taxes and the responsibilities of providing police protection and of the construction and maintenance of roads will devolve upon the Municipal Bureau, which, to all intents and purposes, must not exist in name only.

Military Governor Ho Feng-lin has made the startling announcement that, in the event of the introduction of municipal government, he will still retain the Public Works Office and operate that as an independant organisation, which will be under official jurisdiction. This reservation is absolutely inconsistent with the spirit and letter of district self-government. Perhaps Governor Ho believes that the construction of roads involves the interests of the military authorities, but it must be remembered that the roads which directly concern them form but a small fraction of the mileage and, besides, it is unreasonable to argue that roads used by the military authorities could not be properly looked after by a municipal body.

It is safe to say that, once the officials interfere with the conduct of municipal affairs and but into the sphere of tax collection, there will be endless trouble and friction. We hope that General Ho will be broadminded enough to examine the situation from a detached standpoint and not put forth obstacles that will make the self-government of the Shanghai district an ignoble artificial show.



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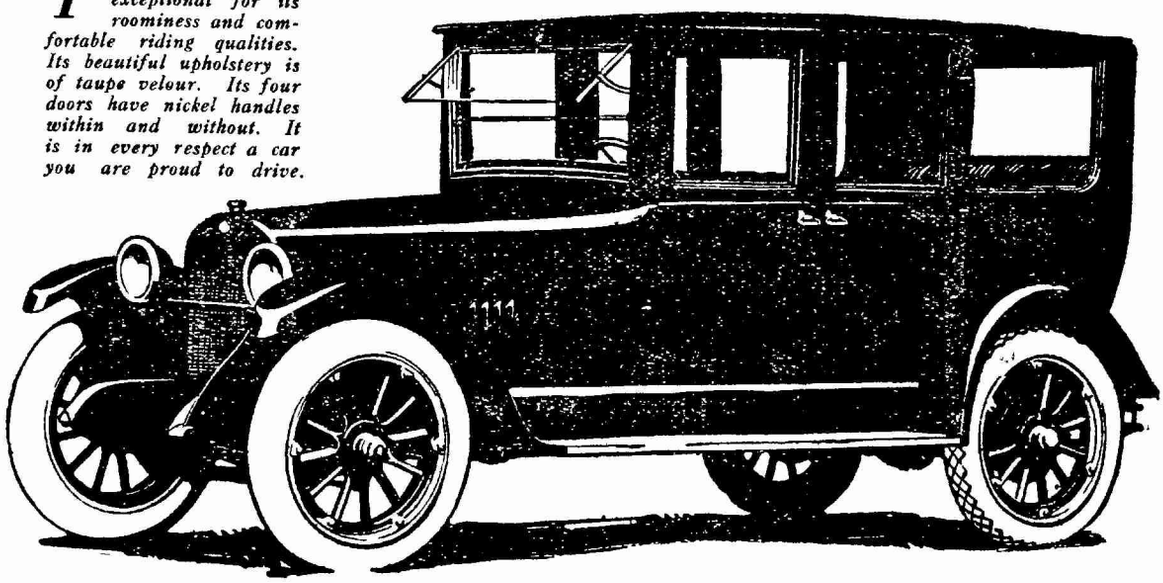

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Chinese Girls and Famine Relief

That Chinese girls of today are no longer of the type misrepresented by legendary exaggerations and falsities is strikingly shown by a recent instance of social service in which Chinese girl students in Hankow prompted by the sufferings of people in the Choshan district in Western Hupeh, took their own initiative to form a Girl Students Dramatic Club to collect relief fund, for that district.

When the first report of horrible sufferings of Choshan district reached this center, the girl students were the first body to respond to this call for action to succor the starving populace of Shihnan. They voluntarily took action to gather students of St. Joseph's School of the Roman Catholic Mission and some from St. Lois School of the American Church Mission to make organized efforts for rendering relief, hence the organization of the Hankow Girl Students Relief Club.

Hankow Girl Students Relief Club

With a view to raising funds they decided to hold a benefit in the Hankow Y. M. C. A. and stage some Chinese plays of modern drama type. After weeks of painstaking and practice, they were at last able to stage a play entitled "An Unexpected Marriage" December 22-23 in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium. Though absolutely unused to anything of the kind in their whole lifetime, nevertheless the girls were successful in performing two interesting repertoires.

The financial result of the benefit is also satisfactory, as about fifteen hundred dollars have been collected by the young Chinese woman social workers. The fund will be administered to famine sufferers in Choshan district through a reliable agency.

Considering the conditions of Chinese girls in former days, the above instance of social service signifies no small progress in Chinese womanhood. Formerly girls in China shunned society as far as possible, and to appear before men, not to say before an audience and

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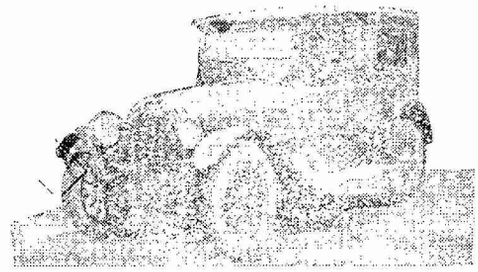

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on a stage, was something popularly condemned. But today that is history. Chinese girls are rapidly quitting a secluded life which was formerly as much liked and respected by Chinese womanhood, as is illustrated by the above and many other similar instances.

The girls who are members of the Dramatic Society from left to right are: Upper row-Lousie Yuan, Nelly Tong, Perlie Hu, Alfrida Chiu, Basie Lee, Lily Hwang and Basie Sun. Lower row-Mabel Liang, Lucy Tong, Winie Sen, Florence Hwang, Lousie Chang, Mary Tong, Nancy Wong.

Most of the girls who are associated with the Damatic Club are from Chinese families of high standing. Three daughters of Tong Long-shan, of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, took part in the last stage performance.

Literary Department of American Woman's Club Holds Meeting

Blue and white was, and still is, the most common of all Oriental porcelains. It is a widely distributed product extending over a long series of reigns. Blue and white, to some extent at least, may be said to date from about the end of the 13th and the beginning of the 14th centuries but the ware of this early period was coarsely painted under the glaze and not at all to be compared in beauty with that of later date.

Under the Ming dynasty—1368-1643—the entire ceramic art made great progress. In the second reign of the dynasty the decoration took the form of blue under the glaze and from this time on blue and white occupies a prominent place in every period of the art.

At first a native blue, made from earth found in the mountains of Chekiang, was employed but in the early days of the dynasty a blue was brought as tribute from some Mohammedan country which is generally known as Mohammedan blue. This was worth twice its weight in gold which entailed great care in its use. When used alone, the color spread but mixed with the native mineral blue it produced a brilliant sapphire blue, much admired. The supply of the Mohammedan blue was fitful and in the intervals when it could not be obtained the quality of the ware deteriorated.

A specimen of blue and white to be considered of the finest quality should possess five points; the blue should be of the finest color, the white, the purest white, the drawing perfectly clean and fine in outline and shading, the shape elegant in form, the glaze brilliant and uninjured. Authorities agree that very few pieces possess all these qualities and those that do date from the Kang-hsi period—1662-1723—the culminating period of Chinese ceramic art—and more famous perhaps for its blue and white than for any other kind produced during its sixty years.

Blue and white of the Ming dynasty is more remarkable for its brilliancy of color than for the quality of its ware. The pieces are usually thick and heavy with pitted and irregular surfaces. There is, however, a freedom and freshness of design that makes them very pleasing to the eye. Chinese writers unanimously give the blue and white of the Hsuan-te period of the Ming dynasty first place of all periods. Western collectors give the palm to that of Kang-hsi, though some think that the Ming blue and white has been sadly underrated by westerners.

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Probably the first pieces to find their way to England, before export began, were two bowls presented to Sir Thomas Trenchard of Weymouth by Philip of Austria on the occasion of a royal visit. These bowls belong to the Cheng-hua reign of the Ming dynasty. These are still in the possession of a descendant of the original owner.

To Kang-hsi blue and white is given the place of honor by westerners as stated above. The peculiar virtues of this ware are due to simple causes. Blue was still regarded as the best medium for painting designs and the demand, both in China and abroad, were enormous. The body material was of the finest, the blue was refined until the very quintessence of perfection was secured. The choices of this period were unsurpassed in the purity and perfection of the porcelain, the depth and luster of the blue and in the subtle harmony between the color and the white of the background. The high standard thus established served to raise the quality in general and "the like of it," says one writer, "we shall never see again."

Lovely specimens of Kang-hsi, made for no ordinary use, were the jars, filled with fragrant tea or some other suitable gift and sent by the Chinese to their friends at New Year. The receptacle, however, was not a part of the gift but was to be returned. These were decorated with famous prunus pattern, erroneously called the hawthorn pattern. Falling blossoms of prunus in white on a deep blue background lined to imitate ice cracks were emblematic of departing winter and coming spring. This design was applied in many different forms, sometimes covering the whole surface and again forming a border but always beautiful.

Vast quantities of this blue and white were exported by the Dutch and other East India companies. The ware varied but included some of the highest quality. During the latter half of the 17th century many valuable collections were made, even some of the crowned heads of Europe, forgetting for a time the warlike and troublous days upon which they had fallen, indulged themselves in this expensive but extremely interesting occupation. At a very early period after importation to Holland began, the Dutch potters undertook copying the designs and produced the fine old delft which is now valuable, but no specimen of delft reaches any where near the price of the old Chinese blue and white. The designs on the oriental pieces meaning nothing to the Dutch artists they soon saw their way to utilizing their own designs as and produced as fine work as when they copied the Chinese patterns. Among the pieces copied were the gift jars, which had come to be used as containers for the exportation of preserved ginger and so were called ginger jars. The Dutch apothecaries higly admired these and lined their shelves with them. Later they had them copied at Delft with labels to indicate the nature of the contents.

"Powder blue" is a form of decoration which has the blue applied by spraying or dabbing on, either over the entire surface or with "reserves" of white which were then decorated in blue, famille verte, and other colors. Many of these have a cold, severe look and one has to be educated up to them to appreciate their beauties but the more they are known the better they are liked. The workmanship is all that could be desired, the back being finished as well as the front.

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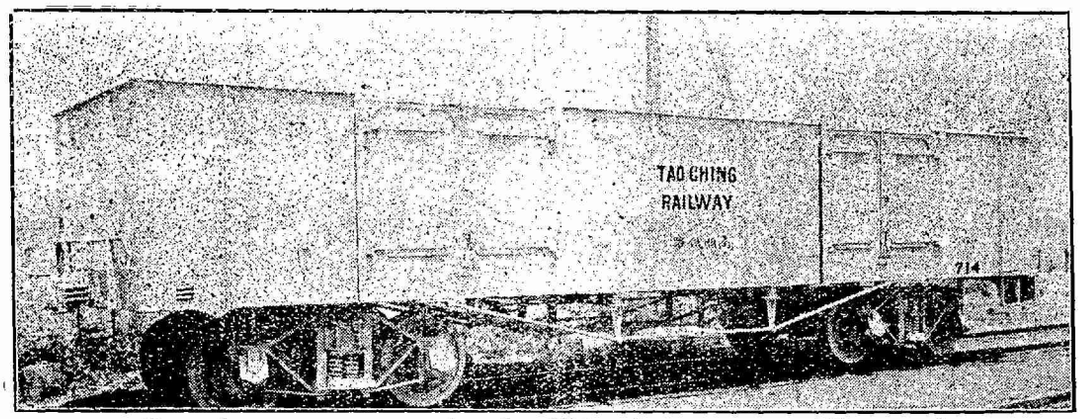

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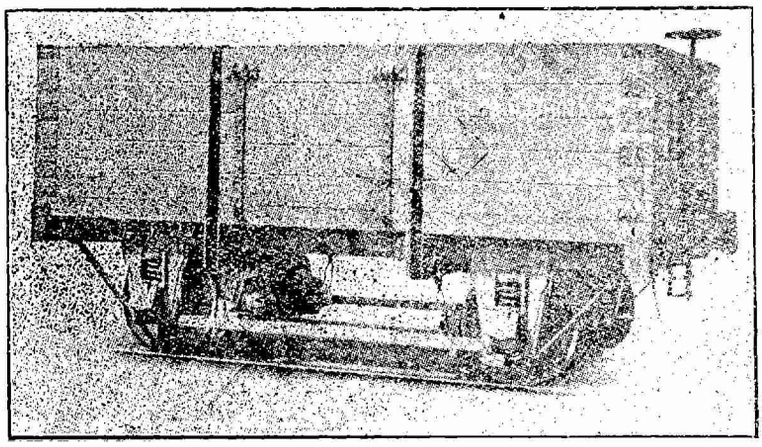

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With the American Woman's Club

An illustrated lecture on "Temples of Sacred Mt. Omei" will be given by Mrs. W. F. Beaman at the next meeting of the Literary Department, Friday afternoon, January 28, at the Royal Asiatic Hall, at 4:30 o'clock 5 Museum Road, Shanghai. Mrs. Beaman will show examples of Szechuan tapestries and embroideries and Thibetan jewelry at the conclusion of the lecture.

* * * *

An informal supper will be served by the hostesses of the American College Club on Tuesday evening, January 25, at the home of Mrs. Paul Hutchinson, 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai. This will be an informal get-together of the club and the meeting will start at 6 o'clock.

* * * *

The Literary Department members of the American Woman's Club are privileged to visit collections of porcelains which have been arranged for by Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, head of the department, on January 22 and 27. There are still a few vacancies on the list of those signed for these trips and those who wish to avail themselves of this privilege should telephone Mrs. Wilbur, North 775,124 Dixwell Road.

* * * *

"Chinese Poetry and its Connotations," was the subject of an illustrated lecture given by Mrs. Florence Ayscough before a meeting of the American Woman's Club on Tuesday afternoon, January 18, at the Carlton Cafe, Shanghai. Mrs. Ayscough pointed out the way in which history, zoology, nature, architecture and beliefs of the people were woven into the poetry. She also spoke briefly on the style of Chinese poetry, technique and connotations.

* * * *

Mrs. R. I. Clapp, vice-president of the club, made an announcement of raising the club dues from $3 to $5 per year. The increased demands made on such a representative organization of American women, such as the American Woman's Club, has necessitated this action. Steps on this will be taken in the future.

* * * *

Mrs. W. Sharp Bardason will be at home to the members of the Music Department at their next meeting to be held on the afternoon of Thursday, January 27, in her apartments in the Astor House, Shanghai. Mrs. L. P. Kurt, will read a paper on "Bach and the Classists." The meeting will open at 5 o'clock.

Men and Events

Captain George Walson Twomey of the Medical Corps of the United States Army, Manila, is in Shanghai investigating the medical situation in China. He is staying at the Astor House.

Dr. and Mrs. Luther Freeman of the Community Church will be at home to their friends and members of the church each Wednesday, at their home, 22 Jessfield Road, Shanghai.

"Names in Ancient China" will be the subject of a paper to be read by H.P. Wilkinson at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society on Thursday, January 27, in the Royal Asiatic Society Hall, 5 Museum Road, Shanghai.

Who's Who in China

Volume Two

Is now ready for distribution and will be mailed out to subscribers in the next few days. This year's issue contains more than 300 pages and includes the pictures and personal biographies of the leading men of China in political, business and professional life. The book is printed on good paper and is suitable for any library.

This book is designed for the use of Legations, Consulates, Business Men, School, College and City Libraries, Newspaper Offices—in fact anyone interested in China. It gives just the information desired regarding the men who are now the leaders in China. It gives their ages, educational attainments, information regarding their professional and official achievements and general idea regarding their present position in Chinese affairs.

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Owing to the cost of publishing the volume exceeding our previous expectations, the price has been advanced from $1 (cardboard binding), and $1.50 (Imitation Leather) to $2 and $2.50. All orders, however, that have been received prior to November 1 will be filled at the previously advertised price.

The first edition of *Who's Who in China* in 1919 was oversold. The Second Edition is limited. If you desire a copy, your order should be placed at once. Please use the attached blank form, enclosing 10 cents additional for postage.

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For the purpose of preparing their Income Tax Returns for the year 1920, the American Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, suggests that Americans in China use the following rates: Mex. $100.00 equivalent to Gold $43.10; Taels 100.00 equivalent to Gold $59.86.

Hon. Charles R. Crane, American Minister to China, Peking, is expected to arrive in Shanghai, on January 26, in company with Mrs. Kidder and Mrs. Wilson, who have been the house guests of Mrs. Crane, and are enroute to America on the *s. s. Nile.*

"Recent Developments in Aviation in North China and the Peking-Shanghai Line" was the topic discussed by Col. F. V. Holt, R. A. F., Advisor to the Aeronautical Department, Peking, at a meeting and tiffin of the Pan Pacific Association and Aero Club of Shanghai at the Carlton Cafe, Tuesday, January 18, at 12:30 o'clock.

The annual dinner and election of officers for the year 1921 of the American University Club of China will take place on Friday evening, January 28, at the Union Club, Shanghai, at 8 o'clock. The present officers of the club are: Tang Shao-yi, president; J. B. Powell, vice-president; Don D. Patterson, secretary; Y. Y. Tsu, assistant secretary; and T. C. Britton, treasurer.

Major J. H. Ross was elected commander for the General Frederick Ward Post of the American Legion for the year of 1921 at the annual meeting held at the Carlton Cafe on Monday, January 17. The other officers elected were Captain W. I. Eisler, vice-commander; Captain H. C. Stone, adjutant; J. E. Rowe, treasurer; W. S. A. Pott, chaplain; and H. B. Ollerdessen, sergeant-at-arms.

On Sunday January 24, the Admiral Line will open their new offices at Kiangse and Nanking Roads, formerly occupied by the Shanghai Gas Co. as a show room. The former office of the Admiral line at 53 Szechuen road will be closed. The office is opened to prepare for the new passenger service of the Admiral Line to be inaugurated this spring. The main office will remain at 4 Ezra Road.

Elliott W. Hazzard of New York, arrived in Shanghai on January 1, accompanied by his wife and two boys. Mr. Hazzard is taking charge of the Shanghai branch office of Murphy and Dana, architects, succeeding S. Duncan Forsyth, who left Shanghai with his family on December 18, and who is no longer connected with this firm, either here or in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Hazzard are living in Murphy and Dana's apartment at 1 Canton Road.

Henry K. Murphy of Murphy and Dana, architects, who arrived in Shanghai from New York on January 1, was accompained by Mrs. Murphy, formerly Miss Ethel Andrews, daughter of Prof. Charles M. Andrews, of Yale University, and her brother, John W. Andrews. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy will remain in China about six months, making their headquarters at Shanghai, with short

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trips to Peking, up the Yangtsze, and to South China. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy and Mr. Andrews are staying at 1 Canton Road, in Murphy and Dana's apartment.

The Triangle Club of St. John's University, Shanghai, which is a combination of the Dramatic Club, Glee Club and Orchestra, is planning to give an entertainment at the Olympic Theater, on Tuesday evening, February 1, for the benefit of the famine relief fund. Admission will be $1. $2. and $3. The entertainment includes selections by the Glee Club and Orchestra and three one act plays, "Standing Room Only," "When the Whistle Blows" and "An Ideal Husband." The latter play was written by one of the students of the university. About fifty students are members of the Triangle Club.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Good Roads Movement of China was held on Wednesday, January 19, when definite plans were made for the building of a road from Shanghai to Hangchow. This movement, which is a part of the Pan Pacific Association, has as its chairman Dr. C. T. Wang, and is composed of 100 members representing the influential business and public workers of China. Already, extensive plans have been marked out for building of good roads all over China. One of the projects which will be executed immediately will be the building of a road to Hangchow. Plans were drawn and sub-committees were appointed at this meeting to survey the routes and to investigate ways and means for raising money. An exhibit will be held in Shanghai in May showing road building materials and machinery, maps, graphs, and charts showing what can be done to build roads. It is planned to use soldier labor wherever possible and it is also expected that every province will take a large part of local responsibility, in many cases, perhaps, cities building their own section of the road.

J. E. Baker, director, American Red Cross, China Famine Relief, announces the reorganization of the operation under his direction as follows: E. Alfred Davies, late of the Siberian Commission, assumes the duties of director of accounts, with full authority over finances and accounting methods. Wm. M. Cronwell, who has been serving as auditor, is appointed assistant director, Capt. W. Halsall, late of the Siberian Commission, is appointed office manager at Tehchow. The Commissary Division is raised to the rank of a department with Paul MacEachron as Chief of Commissary. The base store is now removed from Tehchow to Ping Yuan in order to be more convenient to the field. The preparations for vigorous anti-typhus measures are now under way. A commission headed by Dr. W. Peter, assisted by Dr. D. E. Ford and Dr. Barrie, are now in the field consulting with Dr. F. F. Tucker, Superintendent of Relief, and Dr. Struthers, Chief of the Health Department. K. C. Weedin resigned to return to America, and Capt. Lawrence Impey succeeds as chief engineer. K.E. Robinson, late of the Bureau of Education of the Philippine Islands, joins the service as assistant engineer. The Amos Bird Co. of Shanghai has donated the services of K.T. Tsang, who has organized the accounting system for the Commissary Department in a very efficient manner. The Red Cross is appealing for additional volunteers. By January 15, 10,000 men will be employed, meaning that 50,000 people will be upon the food roll of the Red Cross.

News from North China

Prince Koudacheff, former Russian Minister to China, and the Princess, left Peking on Wednesday morning for France.

A special expert has been sent by Wang Nai-ping, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce to Formosa, to make a study of the sugar industry in the island.

A. Dubosq, foreign editor of *La Temps*, who visited China three years ago, has returned to the Far East, and is being welcomed by his Chinese friends, who used to know him intimately.

Major S. T. Dockray has left the Capital for Urga to get the Urga radio station put into commission. Owing to the recent trouble in that part of the country the station was evacuated by the Chinese staff.

Eugene C. Stevens, son of Colonel John L. Stevens, head of the Allied Railway Board in Siberia, has returned to Harbin after a visit in Peking. He is acting as the private secretary to his father, who is at present in the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Stevens, who were the guests of J. A. Thomas, vice-president of the Chinese American Bank, since their arrival at Peking, took rooms on Monday at the Hotel de Peking and will remain there indefinitely.

Homer Wang has been appointed acting Chief of the Head Post Office by Yeh Kung-cho, Minister of Communications. The Chief of the Head Post Office is Liu Wu-shen, who is now in Europe attending the International Communications Conference.

A dinner in honor of Chu Chi-chien, the special representative of the President to France to receive the degree of Ph. D. for the Chief Executive from the Paris University, was given by the members of Parliament in Peking at the home of Liang Shih-yi on Monday.

Six Chinese students, one of them a girl, were successful candidates in the recent competitive examinations held by the Ministry of Education to be sent abroad for advanced study. Of these, three are going to the United States, two to France and one to England.

Professor Bertrand Russel, who has been lecturing in Peking on general sociological subjects and recently lectured before the Wen Yu Hwei on life under the Bolshevik regime, gave a special lecture before ladies at the residence of Mrs. H. C. Emery, East City, Peking.

Julean Arnold, Commerical Attache to the American Legation at Peking, left for Shanghai, Wednesday, to open the new trade commissioner's office, which he prepared while on his previous visit to Shanghai. He will be absent from the Capital for several weeks.

The number of letters mailed through the post offices during the year 1920, according to the statistics compiled by the postal authorities, is 789 million showing an increase of 190 million over that of the preceding year. The number of post offices has been increased to 7,319.

H. Von Heidenstam, Chief Engineer of the Whangpoo River Conservancy Board of Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs. Von Heidenstam, is visiting in

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North China. He is a member of the Chihli River Commission and is attending its meetings. Mr. Von Heidenstam will return to Shanghai next week-end.

The President gave a luncheon party in his office at 11 o'clock on Monday to entertain the foreign ministers at Peking. With the exception of Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister, who could not attend the party owing to indisposition, the Ministers and Charge d'Affaires of all legations were present.

The American Legation has received a remittance of $1,800 famine relief contribution forwarded by the American Consul in Amoy, on behalf of Philippine Chinese residents of that city, which Minister Crane is asked to turn over to J. B. Baker for the use of the American Red Cross. These "American" Chinese of Amoy have given most liberally.

The annual meeting of the American Association of North China was held at the Grand Hotel des Wagons-Lits on Friday evening. Frederick W. Stevens, representative of the American group of the International Banking Consortium, was the guest of honor. After introductory remarks by the president of the association, Mr. Stevens addressed the audience.

Members of the International Christian Fellowship were the guests of the president of the fellowship, Dr. P. K. C. Tyau, for a social evening on Wednesday. The evening's entertainment included pianoforte solos by Miss Stahl, vocal solos by Mr. Gill and solos with guitar accompaniment by Mrs. Mead, games under the direction of Mr. Swartz, and general choruses.

Miss Sara B. Wrenn left on Tuesday afternoon for the famine area to make an exclusive investigation of conditions there on behalf of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger Syndicate*. She was accompanied by Miss Theresa Severin, of the Y. M. C. A. of Peking. They are expected to be away from Peking for three weeks. Miss Wrenn was formerly on the editorial staff of the *Japan Advertiser*.

The 1919 statistics of Chinese Government Railways in the English language prepared by the Railway Department of the Ministry of Communications is just published and ready for distribution. The statistics contains comprehensive information about all the government owned railways under the Ministry's administration. It has many diagrams, tables, and maps for illustrations.

A few Japanese, according to the *Peking Daily News*, which has recently undergone a reorganization, have established at Tientsin a company to manufacture morphia pills to be sold to the Chinese under the name of "Golden Pill". These pills are sold in some of the northern provinces on an extensive scale and it is estimated that at Tientsin alone about 20,000 dollars worth of the drug is sold monthly.

At the annual meeting of the Tientsin American Chamber of Commerce held on Thursday evening it was decided to request the American Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai to call a conference of all the American chambers of commerce to be held in that city during the Chinese New Year's Holidays, and the president was authorized to name delegates to represent the Tientsin Chamber at the forthcoming conference.

The United International Famine Relief Committee is sending out a circular to all famine relief

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organizations, pointing out the importance of foreign supervision of the actual employment and distribution of the $4,000,000 loan and asking the organizations to do their best to bring as much popular pressure to bear on the government to induce it to accede to the Diplomatic Corps' plan for the formation of the Audit Committee.

The government has agreed to the request of the Mongolian princes and lamas that no Chinese should be permitted to represent Inner or Outer Mongolia in the new parliament and that Mongolia must be represented by real Mongolians in the two houses of China. But owing to the present unsettled conditions in Tibet, Tibetans cannot elect their own representatives to Parliament. They will be represented by Chinese who will be "nominally" elected by Tibetans in Peking.

The Reverend Thomas Arnold Scott, for the last seven years, Headmaster of the Ch'ung Te School in Peking (the Boys' School of the Church of England Mission in North China) has accepted the Archbishop of Cantebury's nomination to succeed Bishop Iliff as Bishop of the Church of England in Shantung. He will resign his present work in the course of the next month or two, and after attending the General Synod of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui at Hankow in April, will proceed to England for furlough before taking up his episcopal work in Shantung.

A. C. Cornish, manager of the Standard Oil Company of Tientsin, was elected president of the American Chamber of Commerce, Tientsin, at its annual meeting held on Thursday, with Myron Simon as first vice-president; C. J. Donnell as second vice-president; G. O. Haviland as treasurer; and R. T. Evans as secretary. They were all reelections with the exception of Mr. Donnell who takes the place of P. H. Bordwell, who is at present absent from Tientsin. The members of the executive committee are Dr. C. J. Fox, Dr. H. V. Fuller, E. K. Lowry, F. F. Spielman and E. C. Brownell, also re-elected.

Peking, January 15, 1921.

News from Central China

The military and civil governors of Hupeh sent a joint telegram to Peking pressing their demand for $3,000,000 to pay troops before they break loose and cause troubles and disorders during the China New Year crisis.

According to Japanese consular reports, the Japanese colony of Hankow has decreased from 3063 persons in 1919 to 2403 in 1920. The number of Japanese firms remains the same in these two years, and is put at 76.

The Educational Bureau of Wuchang is presently pressed by a demand for fund to help Chinese students in Japan who are financially stressed. Because of inability to secure fund, the educational authorities have turned the demand.

The Japanese representative of the Hankow International Famine Relief Committee, Mr. Yamazaki, has handed in the nice sum of $3809 which was contributed by local Japanese merchants and residents for relief work in northern provinces.

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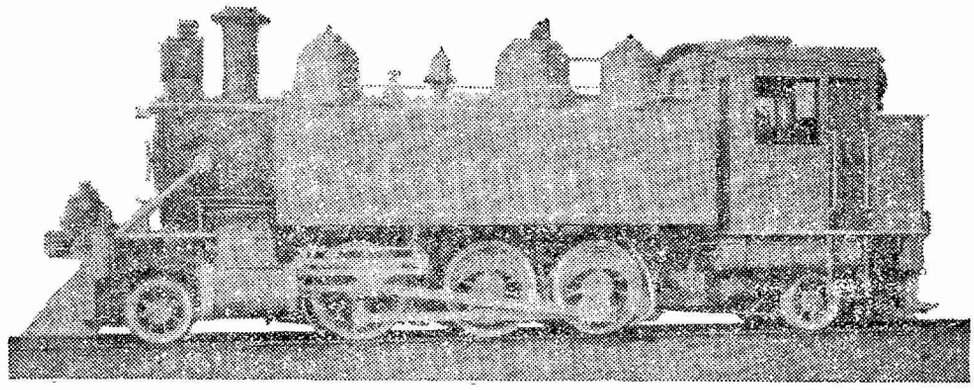

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SHANGHAI

15-472

A representative gathering of officials and gentry of Wuchang and Hankow were present at the burning of opium and morphia at the Stork Tower of Wuchang on January 13. The amount of seizures burned this time was over 8,000 ounces. The burning was ordered by the civil governor.

C. F. de Neergaard, manager of the International Banking Corporation of Hankow, expects to leave for the States at an early date on home leave. He will be relieved here by M. J. Cavanagh of the International Bank of Shanghai, who has already arrived in Hankow with Mrs. Cavanagh.

Student delegates of the Wuhan Students Federation will conduct a free-school campaign to raise funds for opening free schools in this center for the benefit of poor boys. They will present some Chinese play in the theater for securing funds, and as soon as funds are obtained they will open several free schools in Wuhan.

Another batch of about 500 famine refugees have come to Hankow to augment the number of poor people needing attention. Large numbers of winter clothings have been distributed by Chinese relief agencies in Hankow and local winter relief plans are engaging the attention of many Chinese in Hankow and Wuchang.

Through traffic has been arranged on the Peking-Hankow Railway and the Wuchang-Changsha Railway this week, when directors of the Peking-Hankow line opened a new ferry service to be operated between Hankow and Wuchang. Many visitors were taken from Hankow through the Hankow harbor to the different ferry stations.

The 13th Mixed Brigade, formerly under Wu Kwang-hsin, have been disbanded and sent north to their homes by Tuchun Wang. The disbanded brigade consisted of over 1800 persons, and about $380,000 has been expended in paying the disbanded soldiers at the rate of $21 each. This brigade was found guilty of inciting the recent mutiny at Ichang.

The temporary yamen of new Civil Governor Hsia Shou-kang, which was in the ex-German Concession of Hankow where the civil chief of the province intended to avoid military opposition from Wuchang, has been removed to Wuchang at the request of the Military Governor. The civil office was formally installed on January 12 in the yamen of the Tuchun.

The teachers strike of the Government Teachers College, Wuchang, for being unpaid for about half a year has been smoothed by the governors of Hupeh to allocate funds for that institution. The student body of the Wuchang Teachers College, which is nearly 1300, have been crying for funds to maintain that institution both in Peking and Wuchang, but without avail.

As the telegraph service between Ichang district and Hankow has been frequently interrupted, the provincial government is understood to have made many trials with wireless communication. It is reported that the authorities intend to establish a wireless serivce between here and the upper Yangtze city in view of military exigency in that part of the province.

Some local Chinese merchants are organizing a steamship company to operate on the upper Yangtze valley. The name of the company that is being org-

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anized will be Chinese Yu Chuen Steamship Company of Szechuen. This company will open a service between Hankow and Chungking under the British flag by way of preventing military commandeering and brigands that are a constant source of troubles to traveling, on the upper Yangtze section.

In the market for exports, Chinese merchants are reported to have bought some tallow and wood oil. Local stocks of cowhides and goatskins are now very small and arrivals are limited at present. The market for imported piece goods in Hankow remains stagnant, although there have been some inquiries for whites and venetians from stock. There will be quite an active demand for cotton yarn for shipment after China New Year, and a fair amount of business was done.

A French preparatory school will be opened in Wuchang next term to prepare Chinese students who intend to go abroad to France for higher education. The committee sponsoring the work consists of ex-President Li Yung-hung, Chancellor Tsai Yuan-pei of the Peking Government University and many prominent Chinese of Hankow. The funds for this institution will be provided by ex-President Li Yung-hung, the governors of Hupeh, and the Hupeh Educational Office.

Southern forces under General Lan Tien-wei are attacking western Hupeh and have advanced as far as a distance of 140 li up from the city of Ichang. The military authorities of Wuchang are startled at the sudden attack and are preparing to defend the western border of Hupeh. Troops have been sent up to Ichang where fighting with southern troops is daily expected. The troops now fighting under Lan Tien-wei are said to be the allied forces of the various minor military factions in western Hupeh.

Delegates representing various circles in Shihnan district, Western Hupeh, have arrived in Wuchang to present before Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan their long sufferings from their tyranizers, the southern soldiers, that have been there since the spring of 1918. In a second struggle with southern troops recently, the Shihnan People's Volunteer Corps, in an attempt to resist military taxations, were severely beaten and are now being kept at bay. It is reported that many volunteers were killed by Southern soldiers who are trying to collect unbearable taxes by force.

General Wang Chuan-yuan, Inspector-General of Hupeh and Hunan, have perfected reunion terms with the government of Hunan under General Chao Heng-ti for the latter province to resume allegiance with the Peking government and cancel the provincial autonomy of Hunan. The understanding provides that hereafter Peking shall be responsible for paying Hunan troops while the latter shall be controlled by the Inspector-General. It is also reported that Hunan demands that a chance be given them to experiment successfully with self-government in Hunan.

Chinese timber and bamboo merchants of Hankow, in view of diffculties in transporting timber and bamboo from the forests of Hunan because of the presence of lawless soldiers and brigands, decided at a meeting in their guild to request British merchants to form a Tim-Bamboo Insurance Company to protect this trade. In an announcement, the chairman said, "While we are refused protection of our trade by our own government, the only course left us, for the sake

of our trade, is to seek foreign protection." Members of this guild are willing to pay 25 percent on goods transported to destination without loss from being robbed by soldiers or brigands.

Representatives of the Hankow International Famine Relief Committee and the Chinese committees were present at a meeting held in the building of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation this week to hear the reports of Bishop White and delegates of the Honan Provincial Famine Relief Committee. The chair was occupied by Mr. H. J. Joass, Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. After the reports of Honan delegates discussion of further plans followed, and it is expected that after this conference relief work for Honan will be done on a better cooperative basis between the Honan Committee and Hankow committees.

A Chinese-Korean Cooperative Society has been formed in Hankow by Korean propagandists and Chinese leaders with the view of promoting better and closer relations between China and Korea and developing better cooperative spirit and mutual sympathy. The charter membership is almost equally represented by Chinese and Koreans. The temporary office of the society is in the French Concession where promotors of the organization are working to extend their membership. Efforts are also being made to secure official sanction from the provincial authorities. Several meetings were held in Hankow to discuss plans for future work and propaganda.

January 16, 1920.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

January 15. Peking government obtains loan $6,000,000 for the purchase of railway rolling stocks from Chinese banking group.——American government declares no U. S. passports will be shown to Japanese in Manchuria.

January 18. Fighting in Hupeh results in partial destruction Szenanfu and loss of many lives.

January 19. Peking-Shanghai air mail service planned for May 1.

SIBERIA

January 14. Tokio dispatch defends sentry in killing Lieut. Langdon, U. S. M.

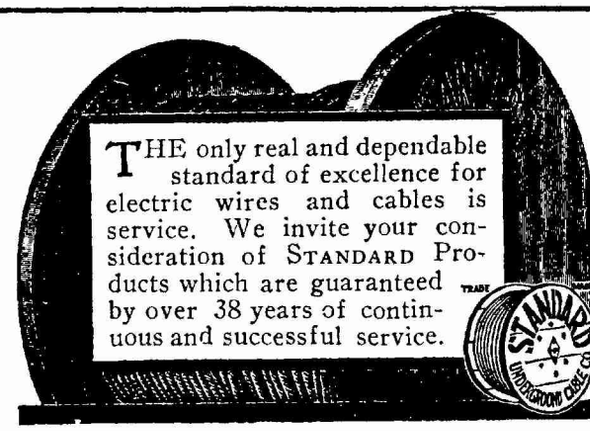
January 15. Baron Shidehara expresses Japan's regret to U. S. State Department for shooting of Langdon at Vladivostok saying sentry was very ignorant and will be punished by court martial.

January 16. Admiral Gleaves leaves Manila for Vladivostok to investigate death of Lieut. Langdon, after appointing Naval Court of Inquiry.——Japanese authorities Vladivostok said to have expressed regrets to American officers.

January 17. London dispatch says U. S. may refuse to recognize the right of Japan to maintain sentries at Vladivostok in connection with Langdon shooting.

January 18. Lieut. Langdon's wife, a Russian woman, commits suicide following husband's death.

January 19. Tokio dispatch says Japanese press very guarded in reference to Langdon affair.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The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Through Express Service Only)

1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.		STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3 cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep.	Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,,	Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,,	Changsintitn ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,,	Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,,	Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,,	Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,,	Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,,	Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,,	Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,,	Changtch Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,,	Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,,	Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,,	Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3 33
9.14	23.04	,,	Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,,	Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,,	Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,,	S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,,	Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr.	Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

15-476

GENERAL

January 13. Austrian government collapses and Allied Reparation Committee asked to assume control.——American and British dispatches indicate world industrial situation becoming even more unsettled.

January 14. French Cabinet resigns after failure to receive Chambers approval.

January 15. French General Confederation of Labor ordered dissolved by Correctional Court.——First birthday of League celebrated at London.

January 16. Berlin dispatch says government fears invasion by Polish troops.——French manufacturers and commercial interests unite to ward off crisis in country.

January 17. London dispatch reports renewed insurgents outbreaks in Ireland——M. Briand, selected as new French Premier.

January 18. London report says Sinn Feiners attempted unsuccessfully to fire large oil storeage plants in that city.——Students and laborers on general strike in Calcutta.

January 19. French Cabinet appointment announced.——London report says Persian-Russo treaty pact may soon be signed.

China's Progress in Industry

The Hair Net Industry of China—One of the most important but little known industries of China is that of the making and exporting of hair nets. These are made by hand from human hair, collected in the country, cleansed and dyed abroad and then reshipped to China for the completion of the manufacture. An increase in the demand has brought the market price up from $1.80, Chinese currency, to $3.50. It has been reported that a number of Chinese are experimenting on machines for the making of the nets in order to increase the production in the country.

Tobacco Growing in China—The export of leaf tobacco from China has increased twenty fold during the last fifty years, according to the Chinese press. The majority of the leaf exported is shipped to Japan. During the ten years up to 1877, an average amount of 7,100 piculs was exported each year, another decade shows an increase to 37,400 piculs and a third a doubling of this amount. From 1897 to 1907 the annual exportation increased to 106,400 piculs annually while the period from 1907 to 1918 showed an average of approximately 150,000 piculs. In addition to the export market, the domestic consumption of the leaf is increasing rapidly due to the operation of both Chinese and foreign cigar and cigarette plants.

Chekiang-Fukien Highway—Since the Provincial Assembly of Chekiang has passed a bill authorizing the raising of funds for the building of provincial highways, a special bureau has been established and a set of regulations governing highway projects issued by the Civil Governor of the province. The first proposition which has been decided upon is the building of an interprovince road which will begin at Siaoshan, Chekiang, and have its Fukien terminus at Futing. Four engineers have been appointed to make a survey of the route and work will be commenced following the completion of their work.

The Port of Woosung—Chang Chien, director of the Woosung Port Bureau, has appointed five secretaries to make preparations for the establishment of the bureau on February 13. The organization of the bureau will follow that of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board. Mr. Powell, a British engineer, has been selected as the chief engineer with Mr. Henderson as an adviser. Many official councillors have been appointed including the Taoyin of Shanghai, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Shanghai, and the Director of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. The bureau will use the old yamen of the marine police station as its office. A branch office will be established in Shanghai.

Canton Tramcar Service Inaugurated—The first tramcar service of Canton was formally opened on January 4, with six cars operating between six stations. The cars accomodate ten persons and are built on truck chassis. A flat charge of ten cents is made irrespective of the distance travelled. The service runs from 6 o'clock in the morning until midnight.

Hangchow Motor Car Service—The city streets of Hangchow have been widened and prepared for motor service, and a Chinese company has been formed to operate a hire motor car service in the provincial capital. Only the main throughfares of the town are capable of accomodating the cars. A license fee of $10 a month has been fixed.

The Match Industry in China—As a result of the anti-Japanese boycott a large number of match factories have been organized in China, which produce for domestic consumption. At present there are approximately sixty-nine large plants in the nation located in most of the principal cities. The annual output of these factories is estimated at 497,000 cases. An export trade is being built up in the industry in India, the Straits Settlements, Java, and other southern countries.

A Provincial Exposition at Nanking—The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai has decided to hold a provincial exposition of Kiangsu on April 1. The exhibitions will be placed in the old Examination Hall, where there is already a museum of antiques. All of the Chinese chambers in the province have been asked to join in the move, which has as its purpose the encouragement of foreign trade.

Industry in Shantung. A well known Chinese in Tsinan has organized a woolen weaving mill, with a capitalization of $50,000, Chinese currency. The machinery has been ordered from an American firm in Shanghai and it is expected to place the mill in operation with in a short time. An industrial bank with a paid up capital of $200,000 has been started at Paoshan, a coal mining and glass manufacturing center. The peanut oil industry of Shantung is still in a primitive stage, with no modern machinery as yet in use.

Wusieh Growing as Industrial City—Wusieh, in the province of Kiangsu, is fast becoming one of the largest native industrial centers of Central China. At present there are six large cotton mills and four flour mills in operation there, in addition to several large steam silk filatures and other industrial plants. A general explanation of the cotton and flour mills is given herewith: Mou Hsin Flour Mill, established twenty years; capital, $500,000; steel milling machines, thirty six; annual grain consumption 1,050,000 piculs, producing 2,000,000 sacks of flour; workmen employed,

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"Who's Who in China"

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"The Government of Shanghai"

By E. C. Pearce, former chairman of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement of Shanghai. In view of the present agitation in Chinese circles for the right of participation in the government of Shanghai and the other large treaty ports of China, this pamphlet should receive a wide circulation in China. The further fact that Shanghai constitutes a small League of Nations in which more than a dozen different nationalities participate, should insure a circulation of this booklet abroad.

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SAN JUAN

SOUTH AFRICA
CAPE TOWN

SPAIN
BARCELONA
MADRID

TRINIDAD
PORT OF SPAIN

URUGUAY
MONTEVIDEO
CALLE RONDEAU (MONTEVIDEO)

VENEZUELA
CARACAS
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15-478

220; mill has branch with twenty-four steel mills, an annual consumption of 600,000 piculs of wheat and an annual production of 1,200,000 sacks of flour, employing 150 workmen. Kin Foong Flour Mill, established eleven years; capital $400,000; steel mills twenty four; annual grain consumption, 620,000 piculs; annual production, 1,300,000 sacks; workmen employed 150; branch mill that produces 700,000 sacks a year. Tai Lung Flour Mill, capital $200,000; twelve steel mills; annual grain consumption 280,000 piculs; annual production, 650,000 sacks. Chang Foong Third Flour Mill, capital $425,000; ten steel mills; annual consumption 300,000 piculs wheat; annual production 700,000 sacks. Fuchen Cotton Mill, machinery valued at $300,000; capital $200,000; spindles 13,832; machinery of British make, annual cotton consumption 26,500 piculs; annual production 7,500 piculs yarn; employes, 1,150. Chen Hsin Cotton Mill, machinery of British make valued at $1,200,000; spindles 30,000; electric power plant; annual cotton consumption 70,000 piculs; annual production, 22,000 piculs yarn; employes, 2,800. Kwang Chin Cotton Mill, capital $800,000; spindles, 15,360; annual cotton consumption 28,500 piculs, annual production, 11,000 piculs yarn; employes 1,400. Shen Hsin Third Cotton Mill, capital $3,000,000; spindles, 50,000; looms, 500; British and American machinery, electrically driven. Yu Chong Cotton Mill, capital, $800,000; spindles, 14,000; British machinery. Chin Foong Cotton Mill, capital $800,000; spindles 14,800; looms, 250; British machinery. The last three mills are under construction and will be placed in operation within a short time.

Cotton Mill for Canton—A number of business men of Canton are organizing a company for the erection of a cotton mill. The company has been capitalized for $2,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares. Two Chinese engineers, who recently graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, are among the promoters. American machinery will be used.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—Throughout the week the market displayed a steady tendency and ended in a net advance of one-half a tael. Whenever a recession took place, enough buying power appeared to absorb the offerings and the covering of contracts for short account was followed by a fairly large volume of buying by Domestic Mills.

From a legitimate point of view, we hardly think that the time is propitious for any advance of consequence in a commodity such as Chinese Cotton of which there is no likelihood of a famine and which is ruling at a price at which there is every sign of Spinners holding off, as they naturally would in the face of the policy of retrenchment.

With the lights before us, we are not disposed to advocate buying and would rather recommend a waiting

policy, and as to speculative operations great caution seems to be more advisable.

Yarn.—The yarn market has been active during the past week, and although no important price changes occurred, the tendency has been steady to firm. Some 20,000 bales were bought up for February/March delivery, for up River Ports and Tientsin, but chiefly for Szechuen Merchants. As to future prospects, we continue to regard the outlook for higher prices as probable.

Liverpool, January 11, 1921.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....22.50 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ..... 6.75 ,,
Good Middling American, Spot.....10.56 ,,
,, ,, ,, March.....10.66 ,,
,, ,, ,, May .....10.72 ,,
Market :—*Steady.*

New York, January 12, 1921.

New York Market :—

March.....16.18 Cents
May .....16.10 ,,
July.....16.25 ,,
Spot.....18.10 ,,
Market :—*Firm.*

Bombay, January 12, 1921.

Bombay Market :—

Broach, F. G. April/May...Rps. 337 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, March.. ,, 218 ,, ,,
Fine Oomra, March..... ,, 274 ,, ,,
Market :—*Easier.*

Shanghai Market :—

Tungchow Spot .....Tls. 24.50
Shanghai ..... ,, 22.00
,, M-ginned, ... ,, 22.50
Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

Japan Market: It is rumoured that foreign exporters have bought at a discount on the Yokohama market. A little uneasiness is felt in certain quarters as to the result of such transactions. It remains to be seen what action the Imperial Silk Company will take to enforce the "pegged" price of Yen 1500 for Shinshiu No. 1 Superior.

Shanghai Market: The general tone of the China Steam Filature Market has improved and a tendency of curtailment of further sales at present prices has set in. The need of cash before the Chinese New Year has been the greatest inducement for holders of Medium and Extra grades to reduce their stocks.

In comparison with medium grades extravagant prices are demanded for Grand Extra grades, which has restricted business in these sorts.

Tsatlees: A limited business has been done by local Japanese Firms.

Tussah: Buying of small lots by Japaness firms at high prices has checked further business.

China Steam Filatures, Grand Extra Chops...Tls. 1000
,, ,, ,, Extra Chops..... ,, 900
,, ,, ,, Medium Chops ..... ,, 800
Tsatlee Improved Reel Best Chops .....Tls. 800
,, ,, ,, Market Chops... ,, 770
Tussah Best Chops..... ,, 370
,, Market Chops..... ,, 340

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, January 19th, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver at 39⅞d. is ¼d. higher than last week but the quotation has been as high as 40¾d. during the week. There has been nearly little business doing in exchange during the week. In view of the absence of cover in the shape of export paper, and the increasing stock of silver in Shanghai our market shows a weak tendency. T/T on London at 3/10⅝d. is ⅛d. higher than last week, but 1⅛d. down on the highest point touched during the week. The market closed steady. Arrivals of silver due during this month are estimated at well over Tls. 3,000,000:—

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows :—
Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 37,769,000 an increase of Tls. 2,180,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars... $ 27,870,000 an increase of $ 250,000
Estimated value in Taels is Tls. 57,835,000, as against roughly Tls. 32,973,000 held this time last year.

†	Average rates for Dec.	Thurs. Jan. 13	Friday Jan. 14	Sat. Jan. 15	Mon. Jan. 17	Tuesday Jan. 18	Wed. Jan. 19
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	4/1.240	3/11	3/11	3/11⅛	4/0 3/11½	3/11⅛ 3/11	3/11 3/10½
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/11¼	3/11¼	3/11⅜	4/0⅛ 3/11¾	3/11⅜ 3/11¼	3/11¼ 3/10⅞
4m/s ,,	—	3/11½	3/11½	4/0	4/0½ 4/0	4/0 3/11½	3/11⅛ 3/11
T/T India	283.580	265	265	269½	274 271½	271½ 268½	268½ 265½
T/T France	1,214.000	1195	1195	1215	1230 1220	1200 1185	1185 1150
T/T N. Y.	71.630	73	73¼	74	74⅜ 74	74¼ 73¼	73½ 73
T/T H'kong	75.340	75½	75¼	75	74¼ 75⅛	75 75½	74½ 74⅛
T/T Japan	68.450	65⅛	65⅛	64⅜	64 64⅜	64⅜ 65¼	65¼ 66
T/T Batavia	231.760	222	222	225½	228 225½	225½ 227	223 220½
T/T Straits	56.330	59	59	58¼	57½ 58⅛	58½ 59	59 59⅛
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	4/5.240	4/3	4/3	4/3½	4/4 4/3½	4/3½ 4/3	4/3 4/2½
6m/s ,, ,,	—	4/3½	4/3½	4/4	4/4½ 4/4	4/0 4/3½	4/3½ 4/3
4m/s ,, D/P	4/6.490	4/4¼	4/4¼	4/4⅜	4/5¼ 4/4⅜	4/0⅜ 4/4¼	4/4¼ 4/3⅜
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,314.000	1295	1295	1315	1330 1320	1300 1285	1285 1250
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	78.630	80	80¼	81	81⅜ 81	81¼ 80¼	80¼ 80
4m/s ,, Docs	—	80¾	81	81¾	82½ 81⅜	82 81	81¼ 80¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Jan. 13	Jan. 14	Jan. 15	Jan. 17	Jan. 18	Jan. 19
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	40 G. $ 65	39⅞ G. $ 65⅛	40 G. $ 66⅛	40¾ G. $ 67⅛	39⅞ G. $ 66⅛	39⅝ G. $ 66⅛
Shanghai Price of GoldBars(weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 305⁹⁰	Tls. 312⁸⁰	Tls. 308²⁰	Tls. 309¹⁰	Tls. 310⁸⁰	Tls. 311⁰⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.40	71.40	71.40	71.375	71.3875	71.45
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	4%	4%	3½%	3½%	3%	1½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 59½
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	London on Germany	T/T ——
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s. 6 ⅝%	New York on London	T/T 377
,, ,,	4 m/s. 6 ⅝%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5½
,, ,,	6 m/s. 6⅝%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/11
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/6½

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Friday, December 17, to December 30, 1921)

(*Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Dec. 1 Tael equal $1.17 Gold.*)

S.S. Chikugo Maru, from U.S.A., November 25.

Iron Nails, Wire	Pls.	600
Fish, Smoked	,,	7
Milk, Condensed	,,	383

S. S. West Kasson, from U.S.A., November 27.

Iron Cylinders	Pcs.	105
Motor-cycles	,,	1
Iron and Steel :		
Plates	Pls.	170
Iron and Steel, Galvanized :		
Pipe Fittings	,,	2
Ammonia, Anhydrous	,,	120
Bones, Cow	,,	195
Ether	,,	3
Soap, Laundry	,,	747
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	749
Oil, Olive	Galls.	20
Rum	,,	1,770
Shoes	Pairs	696

S.S. City of Spokane, from U.S A., November 27.

Iron Bar Croppings	Pls.	672
Canned Fish	Doz.	40
Glass, Wire Ribbed	Sq. ft.	10,002

S. S. West Iwis, December 10.

To New York.

Hats, Rush	Pcs.	12,600

To Seattle.

Iron, Pig	Pls.	6,720
Carpets	Pcs.	10

S. S. West Hika, December 9

To Los Angeles.

Iron, Pig	Pls.	4,200

To St. Petro.

Iron, Pig	Pls.	1,680

S. S. West Cadron, from U. S. A., Decemher 1.

Iorn Pipes	Pls.	76
Iron, Galvanized :		
Pipe Fittings	,,	19

S. S. Telemachus, from U. S. A., November 27.

Jeans, Grey, 12¾ lb.	Pcs.	2,000
Leather Cloth, Imitation	,,	1,290
Motor-cars	,,	17
Perambulators	,,	18
Pianos	,,	5
Typewriters	,,	8
Cotton Towels, Turkrish	Pls.	1
,, Socks	,,	2
Iron Angles	,,	501
,, Bars	,,	3,045
,, Bolts and Nuts	,,	18
,, Plates	,,	502
,, Tubes	,,	1,415
,, Tubes Fittings	,,	48
,, Manufactures of	,,	25
Zinc Plates	,,	4
Acid, Carbolic	,,	8
Acid, Unclassed	,,	1
Ink, Printing	,,	34
Milk, Evaporated	,,	81
Paper, Writing	,,	22
,, Cardboard	,,	27
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	4
Ultramarine	,,	45
Caps	Doz.	18
Collars	,,	375
Hosiery	,,	196
Underwear	,,	17
Cigars	Mille	30
Shoes	Pairs	1,085
Varnish	Galls.	4,096
Dyes ..... Pkgs 308	Hk.Tls.	59,954
Machinery	,,	8,671

S.S. Eastern Cloud, from U.S.A., November 29.

Motor-cars	Pcs.	8
Iron and Steel :		
Angles	Pls.	1,394
Bars	,,	2,045
Bolts	,,	17
Hoops	,,	168
Nails, Wire	,,	600
Plates	,,	6,926
Plate Cuttings	,,	5,931
Rails	,,	1,578
Screws	,,	63
Shaftings	,,	48
Spikes	,,	48
Unclassed	,,	53
Glycerine	,,	66
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	2,648
Ink, Printing	,,	24
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	406
Wax, Paraffin	,,	845
Canned Meats	Doz.	495
,, Vegetables	,,	414
,, Goods, Unclassed	,,	56
Oil, Engine	Galls.	35,990
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	9,112

S.S. Empress of Russia, from U.S.A., December 6.

Iron and Steel :		
Angles	Pls.	17
Bars	,,	86

S. S. Dryden, faom U. S. A., December 8.

Cotton Plush	Yds.	595
,, Canvas	,,	3,600
Woollen Goods, Unclassed	,,	648
Wool and Cotton Blankets	Lb.	206
Cotton Blankets	Pls	1
Anti-friction Metal	,,	4
Copper Tubes	,,	27
Iron Angles	,,	4,231
,, Bars	,,	1,940
,, Bar Croppings	,,	559
,, Forgings	,,	1,015
,, Hoops	,,	352
,, Nails, Wire	,,	2,036
,, Pipes	,,	133
,, Sheets	,,	420
,, Washers	,,	100
Iron Galvanized :		
Nails	,,	38
Sheets, Plain	Pls.	1,651
Wire Shorts	,,	663
Steel Bamboo	,,	416
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	2,091
Calcium, Carbide	,,	168
Cheese	,,	2
Flour, Corn	,,	81
Glucose	,,	59
Grease	,,	592
Ink, Printing	,,	188
Paints, Unclassed	,,	7
Paper, Cardboard	,,	146
,, Printing	,,	708
,, Writing	,,	1,015
,, Unclassed	,,	340
Pitch	,,	38
Starch	,,	53
Ultramarine Blue	,,	75
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,758
Clocks	Pcs	179
Lanterns	,,	8,400
Machines, Sewing	,,	442
Motor-cars	,,	1
Motor-truck Trailers	,,	15
Pianos	,,	3
Scales	,,	52
Jams	Doz.	102
Glass, Wired	Sq. ft.	22,006
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	17,186
,, Unclassed	,,	1,340
Dyes ..... Pkgs. 418	Hk.Tls	101,058
Machinery	,,	21,236

S. S. Romeo, from U. S. A., December 9

Iron Angles	Pls.	669
,, Bars	,,	2,122
,, Beams	,,	63
,, Channels	,,	42
,, Hoops	,,	472
,, Nails, Wire	,,	469
,, Plates	,,	301
,, Pipes	,,	402
,, Pipe Fittings	,,	39
,, Horseshoes, Old	,,	802
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	999
Calcium, Chloride of	,,	129
Glycerine	,,	8
Ink, Printing	,,	2
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	790
Leather, Patent	,,	6
Paper, Printing, Common	,,	14
,, Cardboard	,,	1,112
,, Toilet	,,	13
,, Writing	,,	46
,, Unclassed	,,	687
Prtroleum	,,	51
Baking Powder	Doz.	1,250
Grape Juice	,,	81
Socks	,,	44
Underwear	,,	48
Bedstead	Pcs	24
Bicycles	,,	10
Camp Beds	,,	24
Machines, Adding	,,	4
Motor-cars	,,	30
Scales	,,	12
Typewriters	,,	72
Cigarettes	Mille	72,000
Machinery	Hk.Tls.	134,485

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New Books and Publications

A Typhus Primer for Famine Relief Workers.

Famine Fever—The Story of How We Get It and How to Fight It. A Health Manual on Typhus Fever Specially Written for the Use of Famine Relief Workers. Part One, by Howard G. Barrie, M. D., F. R. C. S.; Part Two, by W. W. Peter, M. D. C. P. H. Council on Health Education, 4 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai: January, 1921. Price 3 cents.

THIS little booklet does admirably what it sets out to do. It tells the famine relief worker:

> First, how to protect himself against famine fever (typhus) and, second, how to help the people in out of the way places to fight typhus with the simple means at their command.

The only discouraging feature in the whole pamphlet is the eternal quality of the vigilance that is emphasized as the price of safety.

Explicit details about the care of one's person, clothing, bedding, and quarters make the booklet most practical for the use of the individual worker.

After telling how to fight typhus in primitive communities, this booklet rich in good things appends most valuable suggestions for health lecture illustrations and demonstrations.

A small chart of nine pictures showing how to guard against and fight typhus accompanies the booklet. It is to be hoped that the chart, enlarged and amplified and illustrated in bright colors, along the lines of the anti-cholera chart of familiar aspect, may be scattered broadcast through the famine area that he who runs may read.

Judging from the seasons during which typhus epidemics have raged in all parts of the world, this booklet is being distributed at a time when it is most likely to be greatly needed. It brings out the fact that it is useless to save people from death by starvation only to let them die of typhus.

As the booklet says, the anti-typhus prescription is made up of six ingredients, water, soap, fire, kerosene, sulphur, and brains.

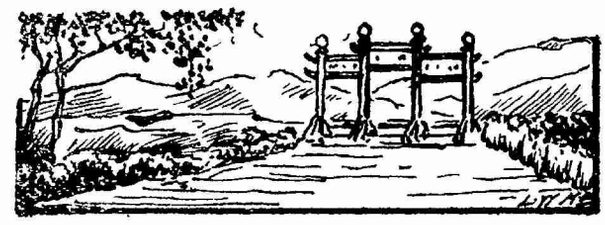
No Lice-No Typhus

A Tour in Mongolia

By Mrs. Beatrix Bulstrode, with an Introduction by David Fraser. London: Methuen and Co. 1920

In this entertaining volume of travel we are given an excursion into one of the backwaters of the world, and the country traversed, as well as the account by the authoress, prove to be far from all desert places. There are, in fact, many interesting experiences to be recorded, and it is the war that is responsible for the delay that publication has not been made at an earlier date. The manuscript was ready just before the war broke out, but in the preface that is contributed by Mr. David Fraser, of Peking, we are brought on time respecting the Mongolian position, and the gap since 1914 is filled in. Mrs. Bulstrode proves herself to be an observant traveler, and has the facility of recording the experiences that came to her on her plucky and enterprising expedition. She found the Mongol just what Mr. Fraser describes him: "The Mongol is simple, happy, good natured, intensely lazy, and apparently entirely lacking in practical qualities. His very disposition is the cause of his past and present troubles. He is, in short, not fitted to compete with the outside world." As to what lies in store for him and his country seems difficult to state. The question would appear to be whether Japan is not to be the predominant power in Mongolia in the future. As to some of the characteristics of the people, Mrs. Bulstrode tells us that drunkenness is increasing, but that opium is practically unknown; the two seldom go together. Women have no respected position or *locus standi*, but they are always merry and bright, and accept their privileges without worrying too much about their rights. Urga seems to have pleased the writer, and the racing afforded much sport, but the account of the visit to the prison is a gruesome episode. The most terrible Oriental barbarities were there for her to see. It is far more pleasant to note the account given of the picturesque religious festival, the T'sam Haren. She became on good terms with the Russians at Urga, who themselves seemed to have amicable relations with the Mongolians.

L. C. E.



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SHANGHAI

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by
C. F. REMER, M. A.,
Professor of Economics, St. John's University
and
H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,
Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Relations

Topic 1: Baron Hayashi's Explanations

References: Pp. 353-54, 364.

Questions: 1. Who is Baron Hayashi and how long has he held his present position? 2. To whom and why is he explaining? 3. How is Japan showing her interest in disarmament? 4. How does the *Sin Wan Pao* consider that Japan has showed her friendship for China? 5. Can you give any illustrations to prove that "a number of his statements are not in agreement with facts"? 6. What are the explanations given to justify Japan's naval increase? 7. What sum is to be spent on the Japanese navy next year? 9. Criticise or justify the explanation given by the Baron.

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: The Present Political Situation

References: Pp. 358-9

Questions: 1. What seems to be Dr. Sun's newest political scheme? 2. What is the relation (supposed) between Sun and Little Hsu? 3. What are the plans of the Anfuites and how do they propose to carry them out? 4. In what way is the Central government trying to checkmate the Anfuites? 5. Why are the relations of Chang Tso-ling and Tsao Kun of importance? 6. How do the plans for Parliamentary elections affect the situation?

Topic 2: The Civil Governor of Kiangsu

References: Pp. 355-6

Questions: 1. What reasons are there for saying that the new governor is an honest man? 2. What position did Mr. Wang hold before his present one? 3. How did he happen to be appointed to the present one? Is it more important than the former one? 4. What salary does he get? 5. Who is Wang Ta? 6. What examples can be given to show that Wang Hu is a "fearless official"?

Topic 3: Famine Relief Cooperation

References: Pp. 356-7

Questions: 1. What are the differences of opinion between the three main Relief Committees? 2. What is the real root of the difficulty? 3. What is the effect of disagreement in such work? 4. How much was spent by the Shanghai and Tientsin Comms. in 1920? 5. How many people are affected by the famine? 6. Does this mean directly or indirectly affected? 7. Which province is worst off? 8. How much money will it take to handle the famine situation? 9. How much money does it take to save *one* person's life? 10. How much money has been sent by your school?

Topic 4: Emancipation of Chinese Women

References: Pp. 365-6. 368, 370.

Questions: 1. Have women always been inferior to men until recent times? 2. In what ways are Chinese women more powerful than men? 3. What is meant by "intellectual emancipation"? 4. What must come before home education in the uplifting of women? 5. In what way is the present a transitional period for Chinese women? 6. Is the picture of Chinese home life in this article too dark?

Topic 5: Proposed Reform of Tsinghua College

Reference: P. 365

Questions: 1. Where is Tsinghua and why was it established? 2. What change has taken place in the attitude of Chinese students toward foreign study? 3. Which dep't of government now manages Tsinghua? Why? 4. What is the present scholastic position of Tsinghua? 5. Write a composition giving reasons why a Chinese student should be twenty years old before going abroad to study. 6. Name and discuss the main reforms suggested.

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. Industrial China.

References: Pp. 360-362.

Questions: 1. Who wrote this article and what do you know about its author? 2. Into what four classes does the writer divide the towns of Kiangsu province? 3. Name four towns, one for each of these classes, according to your opinion. 4. We are told that the motto of the earlier Chinese corporations was "a short life and a merry one." Explain this. 5. What is meant by "Confucian paternalism"? 6. What are some of the evils of industrial development in China? 7. Which of these evils do you consider worst? Why? 8. What does Dr. Dewey think of child labor? 9. Do you know anything that is being done in China to remedy these evils of factory development? 10. Name some things that, in your opinion can, and ought to, be done.

Topic 2. Customs Revenue

References: Pp. 354-5.

Questions: 1. Show by a diagram the increase in customs revenue from 1916-1920. 2. How much of the revenue for 1920 was used to pay foreign loan and indemnity charges? 3. What was done with the surplus? 4. What two revenue services, does the editor say, have saved the Central government from bankruptcy? 5. What is the income from the customs, the salt tax, and the land tax for a year?

Topic 3. China's Progress in Industry

References: Pp. 399-402.

Questions: 1. What are the points in which the foreign umbrella is better than the Chinese, and those in which the Chinese is better than the foreign? 2. Write a paper on some aspect of the cotton or textile industry, using the information given here as a basis.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

January 14, 1921, Cause No 1244, U. S. v. Furbush; trial; the District Attorney with Earl B. Rose, Special U. S. Attorney for prosecution; Messrs. M. L. Heen and L. W Hartigan for the defense; testimony taken for the prosecution of Drs. Hiltner and Dunn and witnesses Craig, Quinn, Chapman, Barry, Ward, Vasselman, Gerzman, Obdovosky, Jessup, Sommers, Stanton, Guedes, Carneiro and Whyte; adjourned at 5·20 until January 17

January 17, 1921, Cause No 1244, U. S v. Furbush; case for the prosecution continued and testimony taken of witnesses Zung Ching Foh, Tsu Ching-

UNITED STATES vs JACK L. WELCH.

(*Cause No. 1211; filed November 26, 1920*)

SYLLABUS.

(*By the Court*)

1. **MANSLAUGHTER.** Slaying a human being by discharging a deadly weapon, tho in sport and forgetfulness that it was loaded, and without criminal intent, constitutes manslaughter.

2 ID.: PENALTY of imprisonment and fine for two thirds and one half, respectively, of the maximum considered moderate and not more than is required by treaty obligations.

Chauncey P. Holcomb, Esq., U. S. Dist Atty. for the prosecution
Paul Myron Linebarger, Esq., for the defense.

LOBINGIER, J:

On November 12, 1920 the defendant in this cause was found guilty of involuntary manslaughter and sentenced to imprisonment for two years with a fine of $500.00. The information charged murder but at the close of the evidence, the District Attorney conceded that the averment of "malice aforethought" had not been proven. He did not however, offer or ask to amend the information and to the end of the trial, he urged the maximum imprisonment for involuntary manslaughter. The cause now comes before us on a motion for a new trial.

The affair occurred in Shanghai on the morning of November 7, at a Chinese brothel of which the victim was one of the inmates. The accused states that the deceased playfully seized hold of his clothing and that he, "just for fun", drew from beneath the pillow of the bed which he had occupied during the night a pistol which he had carried with him since leaving his ship the night before and which he had loaded on coming ashore, pointed it at the girl and pulled the trigger. The shot took effect and the victim died shortly after writhing in great agony. Defendant was convicted under the following provision:

> 'Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a human being without malice. It is of two kinds:
> (1): Voluntary—Upon a sudden quarrel or heat of passion.
> (2) Involuntary—In the commission of *an unlawful act* not amounting to a felony, or in the commission of a lawful act which might produce death, in an unlawful manner, *or without due caution and circumspection.*[1]

We found from defendant's own testimony (which we were obliged to accept because no other eye witness of the affair survived) all of the elements of involuntary manslaughter mentioned in the above paragraph. He was engaged in "an unlawful act" before he even pulled the trigger. The Municipal Regulations[2] prohibit carrying firearms without a license, which it is admitted, the accused made no effort to procure. It is no answer to say that he was not aware of the regulation. *Ignorantia legis haud excusat* is a maxim as time honored as it is wise.

Again he was committing "an unlawful act" in merely pointing the weapon at his victim. It was loaded but the Court of Appeals has held[3] that pointing an *unloaded* pistol at another constitutes an assault.

That the accused was thus engaged "in the commission of (more than one) unlawful act" was in itself

1. Federal Penal Code, sec. 274.
2. Amended Bye Laws, XXXVIII, December 25, 1919
3. Price v. U. S., 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 129

foo, Soong Mon-nyi, Caskey, Fuller, Wo Ming Sung, Schuhl, Crawford, Zang Kwe-yen, Chung Tsoong Soong, Obdovosky, Ross, Sinclair and Craig; prosecution rested, accused testified in his own behalf; testimony of witness Caskey taken; adjourned until January 18.

January 18, 1921, Cause No. 1244, U. S. v. Furbush; defense continued; testimony of accused completed and of witnesses Dunn, Gerahty Chapman, Reeves, Sing Nan-noong, Ludwig and Whyte taken; defense rested; after noon recess prosecution offered witness Ross in rebuttal; cause continued at request of defense to January 20.

" 19, " " " 988, In re George E. Krienke's Estate; on petition for distribution, etc.

" 20, " " " 1244, U. S. v. Furbush; rebuttal continued; testimony taken of witnesses Obaclovsky and Wong Chi Chong; prosecution rested in rebuttal; argument; submission.

Judgments and Orders:

January 19, 1921, Cause No. 1227, Arts & Crafts, Ltd. v. Stone; judgment of dismissal.

" 19, " " " 1236, In re Application of Claude Elmer Fassett for Change of Name; decree for change to Claude Elmer Howard.

(By the Commissioner)

January 18, 1921, Cause No. 1281, In re alleged insanity of Elizabeth B. Blair; order.

sufficient to constitute involuntary manslaughter. But it is likewise clear from his own statements that he acted "without due caution and circumspection." For, tho he told the police inspector that the affair was "accidental" his testimony shows that every step leading to the catastrophe was knowingly taken. Designedly he took the pistol with him when he left the ship, deliberately he inserted two cartridges between his first and second visit to the brothel; there he intentionally withdrew it from beneath the pillow where he had left it the night before, consciously pointed it at his victim and voluntarily pulled the trigger. In no proper sense can this crime be called an "accident." Indeed the only circumstances which enable it to be classified as "involuntary" are the apparent lack of motive and defendant's claim that he had forgotten his insertion of the cartridges. But as that occurred only about seven hours before the shooting, it would be idle to say that he was acting with "due caution and circumspection." Authorities [4] are abundant to the effect that the infliction of death under circumstances even less culpable than these constitutes manslaugher.

The commission of the crime being thus clearly established there must be an adequate punishment. It will not do to encourage the repetition of such reckless conduct by merely nominal sentences. Human life would be extremely unsafe if those who take it under such circumstances could escape lightly. Besides we are under a special treaty obligation to punish

> "Citizens of the United States who may commit any crime in China according to the laws of the United States and justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides."[5]

Now "the laws of the United States," [6] provide for such an offense imprisonment for "not more than three years" or a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or both. We are asked to reduce this to nine months of imprisonment. But would that be adequate for deterrent purposes? Or would it be administering justice "equitably and impartially"? I. e. would it be such a sentence as we should reasonably expect to be imposed upon a Chinese for slaying one of our own nationals under similar circumstances? For that is what the treaty evidently means.

In argument defendant's counsel stated that under Chinese law there would be no punishment for such an offense as this. We expressed the contrary opinion at the time and upon consulting the Chinese criminal code we find that

> "Whoever by negligence causes the death of another, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not more than two years, or with detention, or with fine of not more than three thousand yuan.

4. The following are selected from the very extensive array of citations in 21 Cyc. 766,767:
England. Reg. v. Weston. 14 Cox C. C. 346; Reg. v. Jones 12 Cox C. C. 628.
Alabama. Johnson v. State, 94 Ala. 35, 10 So. 667.
Georgia. Cook v. State, 93 Ga. 200, 18 S. E. 823.
Iowa. State v. Hardie, 47 Ia. 647, 29 Am. Rep. 496; State v. Benham 23 Ia. 154, 92 Am. Dec. 416.
Michigan. People v. Slack, 90 Mich. 448, 51 N. W. 533.
New Jersey. In re Charge to Grand Jury, 8 N.J.L.J. 167.
North Carolina. State v. Vines, 93 N.C. 493; 53 Am. Rep. 466, where the deceased in sport told defendant to shoot.
See also Bishop's New Criminal Law, II, sec. 656 (b).
5. Treaty with China of 1844, art XXI.
6. Federal Penal Code, art. 275.

Miscellaneous Filings:

January 15, Cause No. 835, In re Christine P. R. Pomeroy's Estate; inventory.

" 19, " " 1227, Arts & Crafts, Ltd. vs. Charles Stone; motion to dismiss.

" 20, " " 1268, Boulon v Gaston, Williams & Wigmore and William H. Swift, Jr; answer; plea to the jurisdiction.

" 20, " " Articles of Incorportion of the American-West China Navigation Co.

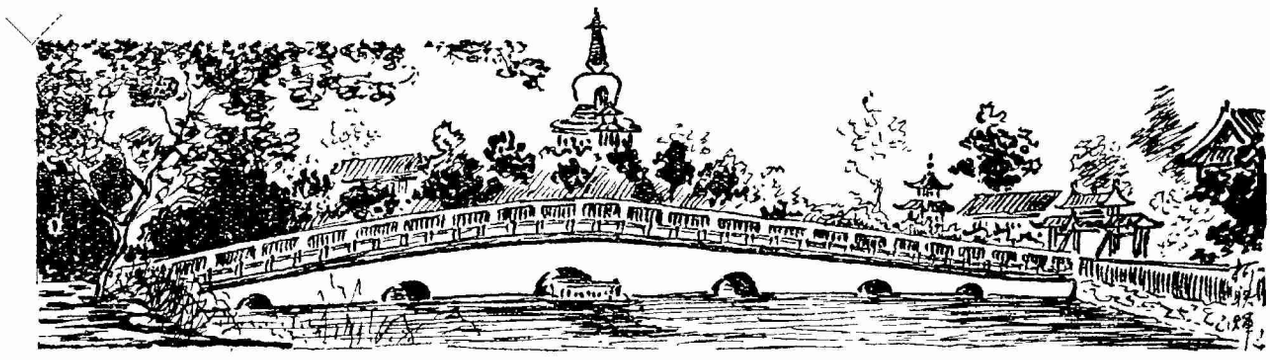
> Whoever in the performance of his occupation commits the offence specified in the preceding paragraph by neglecting the degree of care required by his occuparion, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not more than three years, or with detention, or with fine of not more than three thousand yuan."[7]

That code is based on continental models which penalize involuntary homicide more lightly [8] than does Anglo-American law; but it will nevertheless be seen that the imprisonment imposed here does not exceed the limits fixed by the Chinese Code. Besides our duty is to "punish according to the laws of the United States" and where, as here, there are no extenuating circumstances, not inherent in the crime, it is unusual to impose less than half or two thirds of the maximum penalty. In a case [9] where the facts found showed even less negligence than here our predecessor, the late Judge Thayer, sentenced the offender to the maximum penalty of three years to be served in the prison at Shanghai. Here we have imposed a sentence nominally but two thirds as long and actually subject to considerable reduction under the "Good Time Act." And this sentence is to be served not in cramped quarters but in a spacious enclosure open to light and air where the health of the prisoner (who is fortunately reported as in "good physical condition") will be safeguarded and he will be surrounded by reformatory influences.

Counsel also asks us to remit the fine in consideration of defendant's family which it is alleged consists of a wife and child. Of this we have only defendants, bare word. No correspondence from or with said family is produced and defendant does not even state that he is contributing to its maintenance. The prison physician's report shows that the accused suffered from a venereal disease in 1915 and again last year while his own testimony shows that the first place he sought on reaching Shanghai was a Chinese brothel. Consideration for the family seems, therefore, to have been somewhat belated.

The sentence of two years imprisonment and a fine of $500.00 U.S. currency and costs, is hereby confirmed but the term of imprisonment will be treated as beginning November 7, 1920, the date of incarceration, but to be completed in Bilibid Prison, Manila, territory of the Philippines, as soon as the prisoner can be transferred there. The weapon with which the offense was committed is forfeited to the United States.

7. Criminal Code of China (2nd rev. draft., Peking, 1919), sec. 286.
8. See the writer's article "The Homicide Concept," Journal of Criminal Law & Criminology, IX, 373,376.
9. U. S. v. Jones, 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 154.



At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: F. V. Halt, Peking; S. C. Wilcox, Peking; K. Kahn; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Craven, New York; T. M. Wood; A. Decker, Chicago; Mrs. L. Spitz, Chicago; A. W. Brown, London; L. L. Duff, London; Mrs. Burrows; Miss B. S. Burrows; L. Rossillon; A. N. Smith, Peking; Julian Arnold, Peking; Mrs. Candel, Peking; Princess Ghika; D. C. McEwen; F. H. W. Joy, Newchwang; J. E. Covington, Hankow; G. C. Werner, Peking; F. Kulka, Peking; J. S. Hastin, Australia; Fred. Boullon, London; Leeds, London; Lt Col. Reiss, London; Mrs. A. Reiss; Miss Reiss; Mrs. Welhorn; Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Disher; Mrs. Baldridge; Miss Ladenberg, New York; Miss Herndston; A. C. Campbell; Mrs. Geo. Russell; Miss C. E. Mathewson, Manila; G. Fearon; M. Hunt; Mr. and Mrs. V. J. S. Rumbler; Mrs. Champion; M. M. Lamb, New York; M. Rosenthal, Tientsin; W. H. Clark, London; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Tientsin; A. R. J. Hearne, Pukow; R. E. DeLay; Mr. and Mrs. Lebeand, Hankow; J. H. Fogg, Tientsin; A. Fishman, Tientsin.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Ward Hankow; Charles Lee, Nanchang; Komponian, Kobe; Miss E. Brett, Australia; Miss Helen Stitt, Australia; Miss F. M. Stitt, Australia; J. A. Barnet, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. L. S. dos Santos, Peking; Roussel, Hongkong; Portner, Hongkong; J. J. Stafford, London; L. H. Wilson, London; J. Keed, London; Frank Ehee. Washington; Mrs. Charles Lee, England; W. Dishl, Tientsin; J. H. B Cattella, Vladivostock; W. Ciosbie, London; Wellington P. Lee, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Newsome, Anhwei; H. L. Beer, Weihaiwei; H. J. Pearce, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Romanrff, Manila; Mrs. G. V. Oliverona, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Blackmove, Canton; Wilmot, Gamille, Hongkong; Kozieraki Stanislas, Hongkong; Andre. Tulsane, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. A. Emannel, Tientsin; Dr. Wakefield, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Hemingway, Hongkong; Mrs. L. Diehl, Hongkong; Thos. C. Robertson, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. D. Will, Hongkong; H. A. Dionysius, Peking; C. F. Kleye, Tientsin; Mrs. Toll-Senoy; Capt. Paulsen; Mr. and Mrs. A. Lazaridy; H. C. Augustesen, Local; W. R. Elliston, Saigon; Mr. and Mrs. W. Davies, Tientsin; A. Francais, Nanking; Melle. Mus. Nanking; Adam Maurice; Peking; Sandah Victor; Warrbrett, Harbin.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week; J. Adamson; Miss Ames; A. D. Bell; D. J. Bossert; L. Blanco; Miss F. Blascoer; G. A. Bena; R. H. Bell; Mrs. M. Breaker; Miss Belbin; C. W. M. Birch; C. W. Bernard; D. H. Clark; H. B. Clough; Mrs. A. A. Crawford; Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Collins; W. G. Calder; A. B. Campbell; R. Cullinan; J. P. Davie; H. Delekayan; H. W. Dean; Capt. and Mrs. Emanuel and family; P. G. Eastwick; Miss L. E. Eaton; H. R. Fenstamaker; S. J. Grace; Dr. F. M. Ginsberger; Miss Goodfellow; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Grant; H. E. Gilmore; Capt. and Mrs. Glendening; S. Grossbard; Mr. and Mrs. P. Gaunt; H. L. Griffith; Mrs. W. W. Houfe; R. C. Hillstead; Miss Hardoon; F. R. Heinick; Mr. and Mrs. Heims; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. L. Harrison; Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Hoover; A. R. Johnston; Capt. P. V. Jackson; Miss Jenkins; I. Joseph; H. P. B. Jones; Mrs. Jacobson and child; R. M. Joseph; R. F. Johnson; Mr. and Mrs. Kneer; L. K. Kentwell; R. H. Kentwell; W. J. Kenyon; L. A. Levey; Y. C. Lin; L. C. Lewis; Mrs. Geo. Mills; Dr. Paul Martin; C. McGregor; D. Nation; W. D. Norvell; D. Noven; B. Ostramoff; Prof. and Mrs. M. Paci; F. G. Prescott; Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Pate; Mrs. Peshkoff; Mrs. E. M. Quelch; W. Rohd; E. Rowde; J. T. Reed; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Romar; P. J. Reily; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Robjohn; Mrs. G. H. Shank; W. G. Symmons; H. Schoenhaut; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Sellers; D. S. Somekh; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Steehler; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Seth; Mr. and Mrs. Shellim; Mr. and Mrs. Lees Smith; Starman; Sacks; D. Talbot; L. Turner; C. H. Teaff; Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson; Mr. and Mrs. Vilken; Dr. S. B. Wakefield; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wooding; A. Whyte; B. Wearner; S. Ward; Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Worbey; E. V. Walduck; Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Wilkinson; Mr. and Mrs. Sligh.

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from October 21 to October 31, 1920

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1: Present year	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run: Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-Hankow	216543	931426	344	1148313	173620	.....	19403361	.....	306710	-1.58	3262473	143777	.....	4.41
Peking-Mukden	314495	481060	16913	812468	174489	.....	18822560	3531662	.....	18 30	2908859	98445	.....	3.39
Tientsin-Pukow	189755	279069	11209	480033	52306	.....	12130614	715504	.....	5.91	2367055	238525	.....	10.08
Peking-Suiyuan	46196	132787	3679	182662	25786	.....	4459476	871039	.....	19.53	765371	57852	.....	7.56
Shanghai-Nanking	127390	63396	6299	197085	19697	.....	5127131	456332	.....	8 90	1275219	.....	17740	-1.40
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	65915	26381	1032	93328	15604	.....	2503572	350107	.....	13.99	674194	106134	.....	16.73
Cheng-Tai	23312	99665	640	123617	.....	5656	3236959	758566	.....	23.48	573765	41746	.....	7.28
Canton-Kowloon	.....	.....	.....	.....	19293	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kirin-Changchun	23628	40513	259	64400	.....	3150	1683551	189482	.....	11.26	273419	.....	24310	-8.98
Taokow-Chinghua	6071	24375	359	30805	.....	9338	860401	73257	.....	8.52	198325	7761	.....	3.96
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	1535	9371	.....	10906	.....	717	292380	.....	318771	-109.05	71326	.....	107086	-150.19
Canton-Samshui			105	150	.....		126'8		13156	-104 27	2343		3048	-130.15
Changchow-Amoy	28336	24052	777	53165	395	.....	1239657	73129	.....	5.95	245865	12048	.....	4.91
Kaifeng-Honan	15193	37595	51	52839	11178	.....	1067200	49251	.....	4.61	272126	112731	.....	41.44
Wuchang-Changsha	6759	9916	30	16705	.....	733	608069	77643	.....	12.77	98191	10686	.....	10.90
Ssu-Tao														
TOTAL	1065128	2159606	41697	3266431	472774	.....	71447549	6814045	.....	9.53	12988531	677521	.....	5.22

H. H. CHENG
Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications